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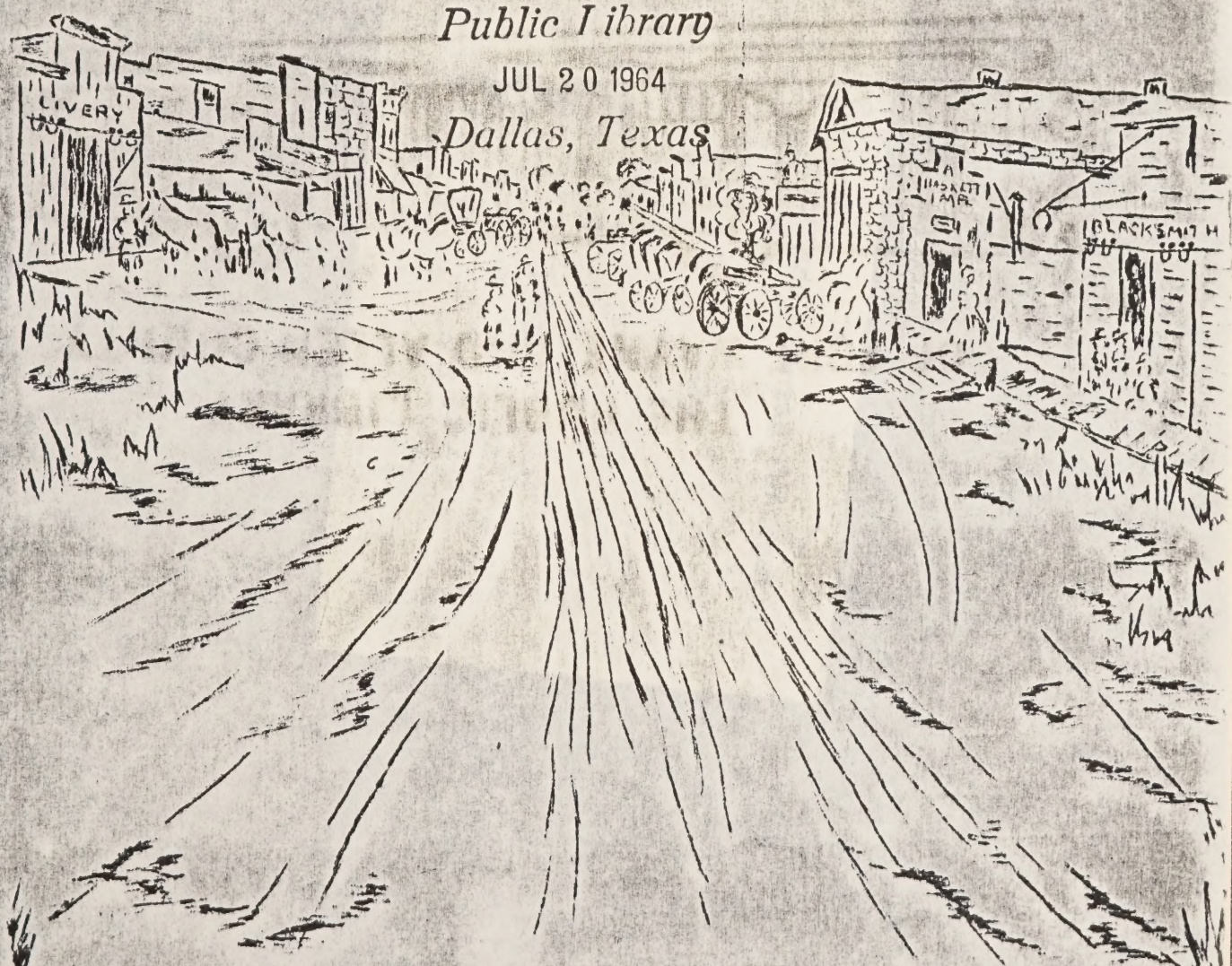
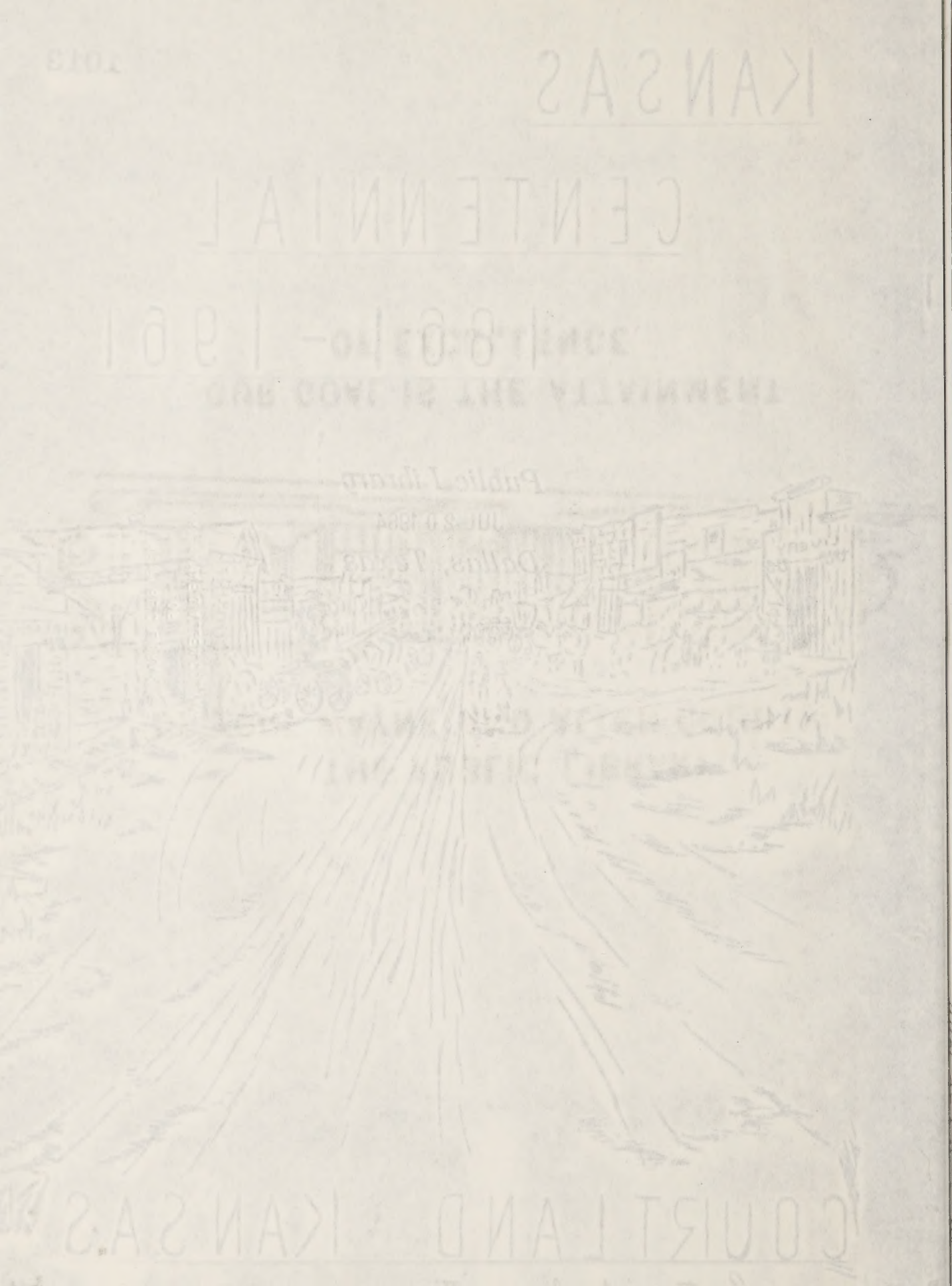


COURTLAND KANSAS

Centennial Committee



Courtland, Kansas Centennial
1861-1961

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THE COURTLAND STORY

Foreword

The residents of this area are proud of the history and progress of Courtland and vicinity. The early settlers blazed the trail and it is the responsibility of this and future generations to carry on. The purpose of the history in the following pages is to preserve some of the first hand stories of early settlers as told to their families and found in newspapers of early dates. There are many factual stories which it has not been possible to obtain, but the following are typical of the early days of work and fun. At the time the pioneers did not feel any self pity. They had chosen to come to the new land and they worked to make a home regardless of difficulties.

Credit for producing this brochure goes to the following: Colleen Marquardt, Barbara Johnson, and Vernice Nondorf for typing and mimeograph work; the Irrigation Office, Courtland School and the Belleville Telescope for the use of equipment; Mrs. Orville Nondorf and Mrs. W. R. Sothers for art work; Mrs. Anona Blackburn and Mrs. Gay McMullen for gathering and writing material, most of which had previously been published in the Courtland Journal; and to others who helped to assemble and bind the brochure.

Tack så mycket

SWEDISH

THANKS SO MUCH

"If proud Thou be of Ancestors

For worth or wisdom famed

So live, that they, if now alive

Would not of thee be shamed!"

(Couplet on an old house in
Cheshire, England.)

A TRIBUTE TO KANSAS

Put your finger on the exact center of the United States. That is Kansas!

Over a stretch of 400 years the panorama of its history unfolds. Comes Coronado, the Spaniard, and views the vast plains, and hurries on. Centuries pass, and here and there a trader ventures. Look! Here are Lewis and Clark creeping up from Texas in the dust of the old Chisholm Trail. And all at once the prairie grass breaks out with a sprinkling of sturdy new towns: Dodge City, Wichita Abilene, where Wild Bill Hickok is Marshall.

Back to the east the news runs like a prairie fire. "Free land in Kansas." And from New England comes the descendants of the Puritans singing Whittier's hymn:

> "We cross the prairie
> as of old, The pil-
> grims crossed the sea.
> To make the West, as
> they the East, The
> Homestead of the free."

The great new empire came a battleground. "Bleeding Kansas", they call her. Men fight and die to make her slave or free. John Brown leaps up from Osawatomie. Lincoln and Douglas debate her fate, and Freedom wins.

All this was long ago in Kansas, but the restless blood of the pioneers still surges in her veins. Always she has been a testing ground of new ideas, a laboratory for the nation. There is individuality and tang in her racy speech, flavored with homespun wit. You feel it in the writing of William Allan White and Ed Howe, of Henry Allen, Walt Mason and Eugene Ware. It sparkled in the speeches of John J. Ingalls. It is reflected in the smile and genial personality of Charles Curtis, vice president of the United States.

Wealth there is on the prairies, a richer crop of winter wheat than is produced anywhere else in the world. But the greatest treasure of Kansas is the character and ideals of her men and women. Education and progress have been her idols since the day when her territorial governor, Andrew H.Reeder,proclaimed: "It's better to pay for the education of a boy than the punishment of a man!" Her great state University and her agricultural school are impressive testimony that she has kept the faith.

To visit her is a tonic--to stand on her black soil and know that it goes down and down and down. Here is the real heart of America's economic life; here is the foundation too deep for disturbance.

To this heart of America, to the sunflower state, we offer tribute. To "the homestead of the free," to Kansas!

---Bruce Barton

"A TRIBUTE TO COURTLAND"

Courtland, in the west part of the county, located at the crossing of the Rock Island and Santa Fe railroads, is an enterprising little city, with a weekly newspaper, a good bank, schools, and churches, good facilities for handling grain and is justly noted as being one of the best grain markets in the county. It is located in one of the best agricultural centers in the state. No farming community in Kansas is more substantial, intelligent or prosperous. Its history from the first has been one of steady growth, all its citizens working in harmony for the upbuilding of the city.

---Savage's Republic County History

EARLY DAYS IN COURTLAND

Courtland probably started when the report was circulated that the two railroads, the main line of the Rock Island and a branch of the Santa Fe would intersect at this point. That came to pass in 1887 and 1888. The township, organized in 1872, had been named Courtland so the same name was adopted for the town. A. Dahlstrom who owned the land east of the proposed town offered land for the Rock Island right-of-way if they would cross his land and build the depot there. And so it was done. And part of Dahlstrom's land was laid out in town lots, and north of that was Chapman's addition. Then there was the Peterson addition on the northwest and on it still stands the original farmhouse, now modernized and occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Fred Lundberg.

The Foster Lumber Yard was established in 1889 and is the only early business still in operation. At the observance for Courtland's 59th birthday, Mrs. J. N. Marty told the following incidents of early days. "My father, L. F. Bradley, moved to the new town of Courtland in 1888. He built and opened a mercantile store on Main Street about the middle of the block on the east side. He built the house owned and occupied by Mrs. Bertha Myers. There were no schools or churches at that time. We had our first Sunday School in the Rock Island depot. The north side of the Freeburg building, then the Jones building, and the schoolhouse were under construction both being made of brick made in a local brickyard located on what is now the Ernest Freeman farm. When the Jones building was enclosed we had Sunday School there, some of the children sitting on the floor sills with their feet hanging. Soon the Methodist and Christian churches were built, each having a small congregation.

Before the town was built up there was a store and postoffice one mile north called Prospect and it was moved here when the railroad went through. (Research showed several locations in the vicinity where there were postoffices named Prospect before Courtland.)

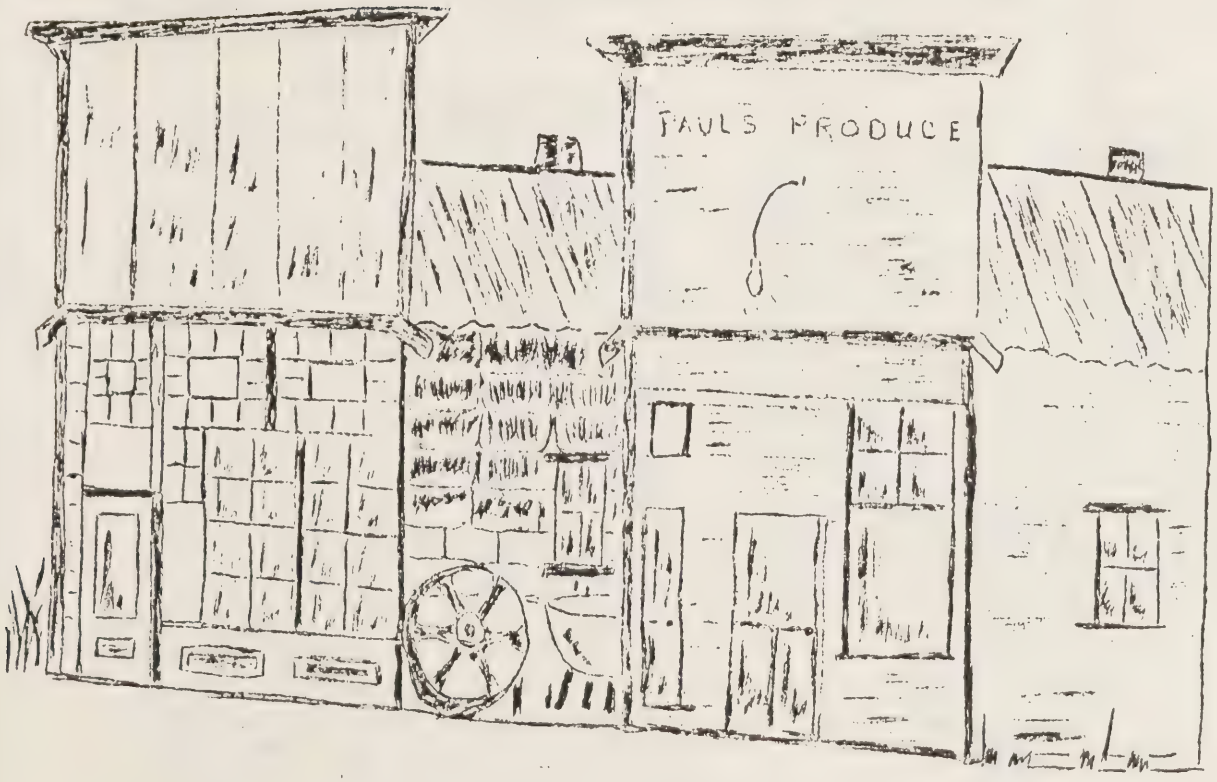
The town was incorporated in 1892 upon the presentation of a petition signed by a majority of the electors. Carl Everest was elected mayor at the first election. My father, was the second mayor, and A. A. Burk, the third. Mr. Burk owned the south elevator and his power was an old blind horse who walked around and round-quite an attraction for the younger generation to watch and follow. We had wooden sidewalks with large cracks, so if your shoes had slim heels, you were often caught and had to be helped out.

We had many fires in town so in time a water system was installed. Two wells were put down at the two intersections on Main Street. The south one was covered with a small building and the north one was enclosed to hold tools, and a water

trough for the farmers' horses and a band stand was erected over it. The pumps were equipped with a handle like that of a hand car (if you are old enough to remember those), each pumped by six men.

We always had a band and as time went on we had two ladies' basketball teams--married ladies and single ladies, the only teams in the state and our pictures once appeared in the K. C. Star. We played outdoors east of the Peterson place.

The only buildings left on Main Street (1951) that were here when I came are the postoffice (now Chase warehouse) which was originally the bank and stood where the present bank stands, the Thomas Poultry house in which was a hardware store, and an office at the Foster Lumber yard. Many homes and business buildings were moved here from Old "White Rock."



EARLY MAIL SERVICE

It could scarcely be called service. Waterville was the nearest point of mail delivery for the earliest settlers, and any one going there brought the mail for neighbors. A clipping from an old scrap book says "Mail in the early eighties was brought here (to Belleville) by stage from Waterville which operated from here to Lebanon. It arrived from the east about noon, fresh horses from the stage barn, (which was located on the east side of the square) were hitched to a wagon and John Hamburger drove them out across the prairie, through the ford at Munger's Creek and over the trail to Scandia. Hamburger later settled in Scandia and became one of the prominent business men."

* * * *

Rural Delivery was started at Courtland in 1902 with 3 carriers. Route No. 1, 28 miles north west of town up through White Rock carrier, Wm. Gordon; Route No.2 south west 26 miles carrier, P. G. Larson; Route 3 north east of town 30 miles carrier, Fawn Hamilton. Teams and buggies were used for transportation. There were some changes in carriers by the time I took over Route 1 in 1910. Wm. Hamilton was the carrier then, he resigned to go in the restaurant business and Ed Workman and Ed Marty were the other carriers. N. S. Pilcher and C. B. McKay took over the routes when Workman and Marty resigned in 1911. The salary was only $900 a year that was the reason for so many changes. It was raised to $1200 in 1912.

In 1910 Route 1 was 28 miles and there were 102 boxes as the farms all had houses and they were almost all occupied at that time. I used horse and buggy or mail wagon and motor cycle until Jan. 1913 when I purchased my first model T from Snider and McGregor. From then until I retired in 1946 I used 16 new cars. Fords and Chevrolets, mostly Fords. It seemed better to trade in about every 2 yrs. I worked under five postmasters, Wm. Freeburg, Emil Hallberg, Ed Kier, Otho McMullen and G. W. Johnson.

---Roy Evert

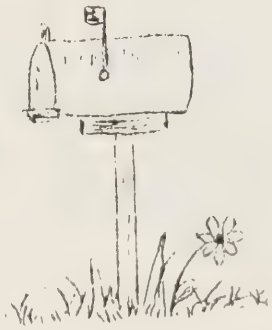
* * * *

The Courtland postoffice is now located in the north Freeburg building. It is again located in the same building after having been located in a number of various buildings down the street.

Mrs. Helen Erickson is the present postmaster and has held the position since 1948.

Mrs. Florence Free is clerk with Mrs. Wilbur Toll as substitute clerk. Mrs. Mabel Robb was assistant postmaster until the Fall of 1960. She had served 23 years until her retirement.

The R. F. D. carriers are Glen Swearingen and Reed Macy with Lee Neil and Ray Spitler substitute carriers.



"THE FIRST HOUSE STILL STANDS"

The oldest house in Courtland is located directly north of the school building. It is made of native limestone rock. Only a pile of rock reveals the remains of the barn.

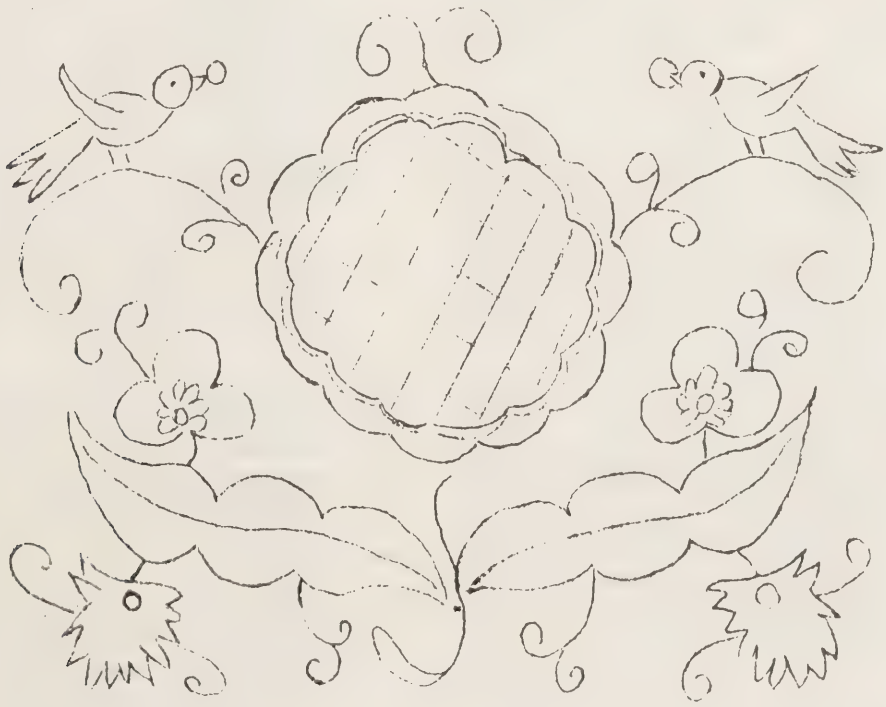
These were built years ago by Peter Peterson, who with his wife and family of 8 children came from Sweden to Courtland. Mr. Peterson had been a large land owner in the "Old Country", and consequently, was a gentleman in his own right. Just as the land owners of the south, Mr. Peterson did no manual labor but hired all of his work done.

Courtland's Peterson addition was part of this farm.

It is interesting to see how the stone blocks were cut for the front of the house; each stone has a definite design which adds to the beauty of the home. The walls are 18 inches thick. Parts of the original hedge are still alive. One of the hedge trees south of the house is in Miss Julia Hodge's yard. It is 7 feet in circumference.

A long drive extended directly south and had cottonwood trees on either side.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Lundberg are the present owners of the house. They have done extensive repairing and are now enjoying it just as the Peterson family did years ago.



OUR SCHOOLS

When school started this fall, only a very few could recall when the Courtland Public School system was organized. The first district was organized on Sept. 25, 1888 from territory taken from District No. 74 and District No. 96. The first school of this new district was held in a frame building where the Cozy Hotel now stands and the term was twelve weeks with one teacher. In 1889, a new brick school house, consisting of three rooms, two on the ground and one above was erected on the present site of the Courtland School. The term was then made six months and 2 teachers were employed. Only elementary education was given. By 1894-1895, the school term was 8 months.

In 1906, an addition was made to the brick building, as secondary education had been added with 2 years high school. More teachers and rooms were needed with the increased enrollment.

In 1911, a 9 month term was held for the first time, also 5 teachers were employed. Several new courses were added in a few years, namely home economics manual arts and normal training. Again it was necessary to have more rooms, so in the early '20's, a residence east of the school was remodeled. This was used for the primary class and the basement was used as a shower room for the boys' athletic teams. A small building also on the east served as a shop for manual arts.

By 1934-'35, the high school enrollment had reached 96, so it was necessary to make plans for expansion. It was decided to erect a new building on the present site to be used for the grades and high school. Dedication services for the new building was held on Nov. 14, 1939. The building was approximately 98'X108' including a large stage, auditorium, gymnasium. In 1940, a manual arts shop was erected to the west of the school building. Today, this building is used for vocational agriculture.

In 1959, it was found necessary to do some remodeling, making more class rooms and a lunch room. An addition was erected on the east of the building for a new stage, auditorium, gymnasium. Also extra land was purchased to the east for a play ground and parking space.

Over the 72 years, the school system has grown from 1 teacher to the present 13 teacher. In this time there have been 109 grade teachers and 82 high school teachers, 23 of them acting as superintendents.

The first class to graduate from the 2 year high school was in 1900 and the first class from the 4 year high school was in 1914. In the past 60 years there have been 624 graduates, 593 still living. These graduates have entered most any walk of life that can be mentioned.

The community feels very proud of the Courtland school and the fact that the school has always ranked very high with the State Department of Education.

FORMAL DEDICATION OF NEW SCHOOL BUILDING, NOV. 14,'39

Invocation------Harry Marty
"America", audience--------
C. C. Green, leader
Girls' Glee Club
Public Works Administration --Riddle, Traveling Engineer for Kansas.
Greetings from Architect---
W. E. Glover
Presentation of Building---
F. W. Ruggles
Acceptance of Building-----
Mrs. George W. Johnson, Pres. of PTA.
Mixed Quartette----------
C. C. Green, Mrs. Edgar Blackburn, Mrs. W. Guy Parker, DeWayne Marty.
Greetings from Co. Sup't.--
Madison Coombs
Dedicatory Address---------
W. T. Markham, State Dept. Voc. Educa.
String Trio----------
Dorothy Debel, Joyce Barton and Ruth Miller.
Open House----------
Frances Ruggles.
Board Members----------
Jim Bowyer, L. L. Nichols, Frances Ruggles.

* * * *

P. T. A.

One of the points considered in a superior rating for a school is the interest shown by the community in school projects. One of the best means of showing this interest is the Parent-Teachers Association.

A Chapter was organized in 1927 and since that time there has been an active organization. Although not affiliated with the state and National Federation, it nevertheless is a representative community gathering. Meetings are held in the school auditorium once a month with a very good attendance.

Early presidents for the first 12 years were as follows: Mrs. F. W. Ruggles, Mrs. O. E. McMullen, Mrs. Effie Scoggins, Mrs. J. C. McKinney, Mrs. Harry Marty, Mrs. Joe Lundblade, Fred Yerian, Harry Marty, C. C. Green, Mrs. E. G. Blackburn and Mrs. George Johnson.

The officers for this year are as follows:
President-----Myron Kellogg
Vice. Pres.--Elmer Johnson
Sec'y.--Mrs. Dale Erickson
Treas.----------Mrs. Warren Segerhammer

OLD SCHOOLHOUSE

OUR CHURCHES

Christian Church

J. E. Pickett, Secretary of the state Missionary Board, came to Courtland and organized the church in the hall above the store of H. F. Jones (now the postoffice) on August 16, 1889, with a membership of 15 charter members.

In Nov. 1889, plans were made for a church building. Land was donated by Mrs. Anna Dahlstrom and the church was built in 1893. During the ministry of Rev. Ray E. Buckles the basement was added. Ernest Nelson was the last ful time minister.

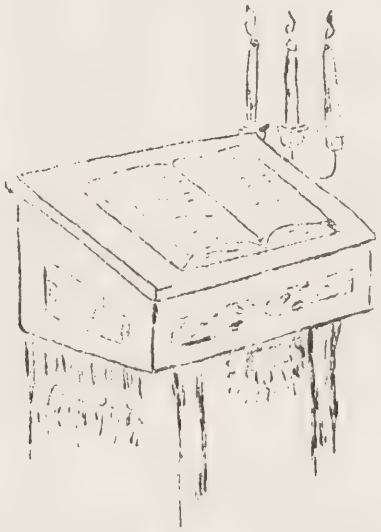
Two young men have gone out of the church to enter the ministry. They are Gilbert Yerian, son of Mrs. Libbie Yerian and Harland Johnson.

Although none of the 15 charter members are living, a number of their relatives are still carrying on. George Sills is the student pastor.

Methodist Church

The Methodist Church was organized on Nov. 25, 1888 by Rev. James Flowers of White Rock. Services were held in the homes and the school house until the present sanctuary was built in 1893. The incorporation record for the church is dated Feb.22, 1892. The trustees for that year were; John Lawrence, Pres.; Albert Haskett, Sec'y.; J.W.Arett, Treas. and J. M. Stafford and Nelson Spencer.

In the early 1900's a choir loft was added to the north side of the church and the altar was moved over from the west. The basement was added during Rev. Roy Allsbury's pastorate in the 1920's. The present minister is Rev.Roscoe Alsobrooks.



Memorial Covenant

The history of the Covenant Church began when Swedish settlers in Scandia felt the need to organize for fellowship and worship. The first meeting was held in 1890. Meetings were held in schoolhouses and in homes until a house was purchased in Scandia which was rebuilt and consecated as a place of worship. In 1900 plans were made to build a new church. Land was bought two miles east of Courtland from August Freeman for $25 an acre. The building was completed the following spring at a cost of $2200.00. It was dedicated June 16, 1901. In 1909 the church was moved to the present site in Courtland.

Shortly after the 62nd anniversary of its founding, the congregation of the church numbering only about 30, dedicated a new church building and the name changed to Memorial Covenant Church in honor of the many memorial gifts which made the new structure possible. The congregation had realized the need of more room for some time and had considered various plans for an addition all of which would require funds and labor. Then last spring the district superintendent made possible a gift of material from the Cleborne charge where the church building was to be razed on account of the building of the Tuttle Creek reservoir. This, plus a lot of donated labor and cash by the members has resulted in the attractive new structure on the site of the former building.

The present pastor is Mrs. Paul Blackstone who lives in the country near Superior, Nebraska.

* * * *

Ada Lutheran

Ada Lutheran church, the rock church in the country near the little town of Kackley is known far and wide. First, for the simple beauty of its architecture and its artistic setting of evergreens and well kept lawn and the small cemetery adjoining. It is built of native rock and has an unusually tall spire visible for miles. The present church building was completed and dedicated in the fall of 1884.

The solemn ritual of the service and the beauty of the church and grounds make it a beautiful setting for weddings and the younger members come back from a distance to be married there.

In 1948 the church observed its 75th anniversary and most of the information printed above is from the silver covered brochure issued at that time. Rev. C. A. Lofgren is the pastor at present.

THE OPERA HOUSE

The "Opera House" was for many years the center of all public functions in Courtland. It was located in the corner north of the Foster Lumber Co. A commodious building, built in the early 1900's,it was used for practically everything, not only plays and operettas, but recitals, may-poles, funerals, memorial day services, occasional church services, banquets, baccalaureate, commencement, dances and basketball games and a skating rink.

Stock was sold to finance the building of the Opera House. Dan Neil was the heaviest stockholder with $500 invested. Others owned shares from $25 to $100. J. N. Marty says that he had a $100 stock and later sold it for $5.00. He hauled the lumber for the building with his dray line.

The stage seemed large in those days and the roll curtain and stage scenery were as we say now "out of this world." Beautiful trees graced part of the back scenery and the other set made you feel right at home inside a room which was always the same regardless of the stage familes' social standing.

The curtain was magnificently hand painted by a commercial artist. The scenery in the center was surrounded by fancy ads from all of the merchants in town.

The dressing rooms were under either end of the stage and were not what one would consider comfortable, maybe just air-conditioned.

There were two huge heating stoves on either end of the hall and just as sure as a particular high point was about to occur on the stage, the janitor would decide to fill the stove with a whole bucket full of coal.

Seats were fairly comfortable and were high enough so that little boys could hide beneath them if the Indians in the movie became too real.

The ticket booth in the vestibule was enclosed and a stairway ran up one side to the small balcony.

Many "one-nighter" road shows "made" Courtland and the house was always full. Sometimes there was no standing room.

One of the special entertainments was "Blind Boone", a negro pianist. He came to Courtland once a year and played his heart out for the music lovers. He always stopped at the corner hotel and enjoyed having visitors. The children enjoyed having him remember them from one year to the next.

When the movies came in, a moving picture machine and screen was installed. The "Electric Threater ad for May 19, 1921 read: The Great Redeemer--Two-gun Cupid makes a western Bad Man Throw Up His Hands. One day only, prices 20¢ and 30¢--come early.

Different groups controlled the "pictures" one was a company, some of whose members were Jim Bowyer and Ed Barricklow. Ed was the operator. It was called Courtland Pictures Limited.

Mrs. J. N. Marty and Mrs. Dave Hanna ran the business for about 2 years around 1925. Their big worry was that the film would not arrive by train on time.

Some of the movie machine operators were Hugh McMullen Donald Brownlee, and Dewayne Marty.

The opera house was a perfect place for recitals.Mrs. Hettie Oates held many Mr. Clarence Jacobs takes the credit for this one on Aug. 30, 1912 when he presented a recital with 28 numbers. Among the students taking part were: Floy Scoggins, Edna Workman, Madeline Johnson, Ruth Larsen, Nellie Burk, Emily Molmtrom, Alice Sallman, Grace Hedges, Elsie Workman, Lynnie Patterson, Esther Blackburn, Pearl Hedges, Helen Aspegren, Mrs. B. E. Barrett, Edna Nelson,May Cumningham, Ada Sallman and Hubeary Smith. They were assisted with songs by May and Ina Smith, Chloe Goble and Fred Yerian. Gwendolyn Glasgow was reader.

Memorial Day Programs were always big affairs.Businesses were closed, flags displayed and no work done on that day.

After special services in the hall a parade was formed of flower laden children,old soldiers of the G. A.R. carrying their flags and banners and the Woman's Relief Crops and the American Legion. They marched to the cemetery and decorated soldiers' graves with a flag and flowers.

A Memorial Day notice is published in the Courtland Register, May 19, 1921 which reads as follows:

"The Memorial Day exercises and program will be in the hands of the American Legion. They request that the members of the G.A.R.,W. R. Co., and American Legion meet at the Swedish American State Bank corner at 10 o'clock and march to the Opera House,led by the bands where the band and a choir will render appropriate music. Rev. L. R. Honderick, Jewell City will be the speaker of the day.

After the exercises in the opera house, the procession will go to the cemetery, forming at the gate and marching to the unknown graves, led by the band, where the usual ceremonies will be given after which will be the decorating of the graves.

Anyone having flowers they wish to contribute will please leave them with the W. R. C., in care of Mrs. Mary Pilcher."

The Opera House was also the center of all school entertainment. Basketball games were played there for years and it wasn't unusual for a heated player to catch a bad cold or peneumonia after running across town to the shower at the school house.

Grade school programs of all sorts were held here. One comment by the Register say, "The Opera House was full and standing room at a premium Tuesday night to hear the program by the grades of Courtland school. Everyone from the little tots in the primary to the would be "Freshies" of the eighth grade took part, the pupils from each room being with the rest for first

honors. The little playlets were simple, yet entertaining, the drills appropriate, and the children cleverly trained, the costuming unique and pretty; all showing paintaking effort on the part of the teachers in designing and training.

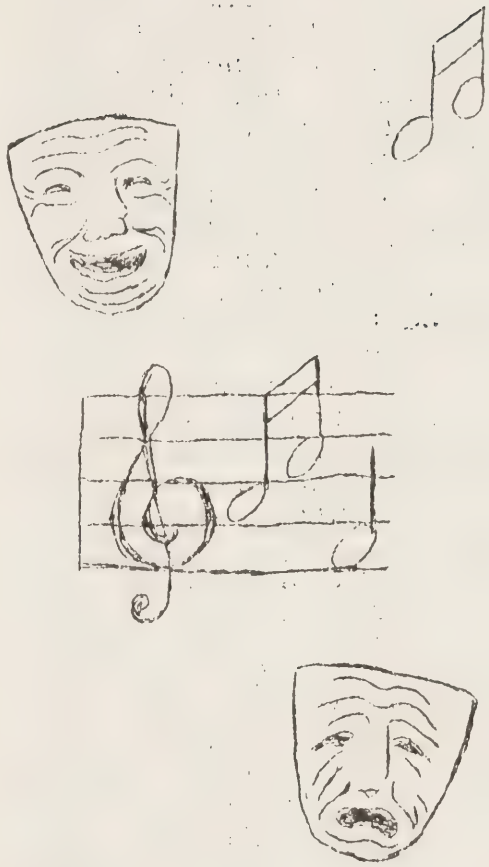
In all respects the program was a success just as all things in which our children are concerned are bound to be."

May poles were moved inside when May Day proved too cool for crepe paper dresses.

Baccalaureate services for all of the graduating classes were presented before a large audience of relatives and friends. In the 1921 service, Rev. J. R. Moore's sermon topic was "Be an Unsatisfied Man, not a satisfied Man." Music was furnished by the High School chorus and two numbers by a mixed quartette composed of Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Diehl, Mrs. C. V. Gundy and Mr. Laben Johnson, with Miss Nellie Burk at the piano.

Class plays bring to mind many happy times, along with the hard work. Miss Grace Galloway must take credit for the some of the best presentations. Always the hall was jammed, and occasionally a two nights showing was required to satisfy all who wanted to attend.

"Graduation Exercises" for the class of 1909 were held in the Opera House, April 30, 1909. The class roll was Margaret Goble, Alvan Huntington and Dempsey Bowers. A quartette furnished music. The members were



E. W. Black, J. N. Marty, O. E. Huntington, O. H. Kinman. The class address was given by Rev. A. L. Semans. Diplomas were presented by R.H. Galloway.

The 2-year class, which will celebrate its 51st anniversary this spring had Gwendolyn Glasgow, Ruth Blackburn, Ruben Engwall, Fern McCrossan, Jay Yerian, Roscoe Tipton, Lyle Peterson and Mabelle Thornburg, Earl Cahill and Ruth Thomas. Their senior play was "The Iron Hand."

FORT LOOKOUT

This fort was located in Big Bend Township, NE¼ of section 18.

Mrs. Gertrude Sweet of Hardy, Nebr. provided us with this story which was written by J. C. Price, She and her sons, Everett and Erwin own the farm on which the site is located. Their farm in Republic Co. on the Jewell county line is two miles south of the state line. The fort site is in the northeast corner of the section, three miles from "Negger Ford" where three parties were ambushed and slain by Indians. The first burial in Rosemound cemetery, a mile south of the fort site was that of a person killed by Indians.

Fort Lookout was located at the northeast corner of section 18, township 1 south, range west; the location was ideal as it was on a high bluff which gave clear vision to the south and west as far as the White Rock range of bluffs. To the north and east could be seen the valley of the Republican river and the military road from Fort Riley to Ft. Kearney. From the west the Republican river in almost a due east course from Colorado, at this point makes an abrupt turn to the south, making what was known to early explorers as the Big Bend of the Republican. Within two miles of this bend was located Ft. Lookout. I am unable to give the date of the buildings, but it must have been later than 1859 for in that year the government made a survey ofthis portion of the county and no mention was made in the field notes of any buildings of reservations, which would have been done if any such building was standing. The building was of logs two stories in height, the second story built across the corners of the first story, thus giving eight sides to look out.

At the foot of the bluff are some of the finest springs in this part of the state that have sufficient water for hundreds of men and horses.

It is safe to assume that the fort was established about the beginning of the civil war and was primarily intended as protection of the military road from Ft. Riley and Ft. Kearney over which there was heavy traffic in military supplies. At the close of the war there was not so great vigilance required to protect the government property and also many soldiers released from former duties were transferred as a patrol in the west and Ft. Lookout was abandoned in 1867 or 1868. The patrol on the northside of the river at Guide Rock, Nebr., was continued until 1872. In 1868 the state militia assumed protection of the settlers in White Rock Valley of the Republican through this country.

I came to this place in 1870 and was informed that the fort had been abandoned for two or three years. It was then used as a rendezvous for settlers in case of Indian scares as well as a stopping place for homesteaders.

"IT DIDN'T HAPPEN ON TV"

The following article was one of the clippings taken from the scrap book of the late Judge J. C. Hogin.

Wm. Hill started his first term as sheriff in 1904, according to his son, Mont Hill, Belleville.

J. N. Marty says that the name of the "jointist" was Hecker. The one and one-half story house was located where the McIntosh Barber Shop is now. The "joint" was on the corner north of the Marty Blacksmith Shop, evidently the raid must have been made because of a complaint by citizens.

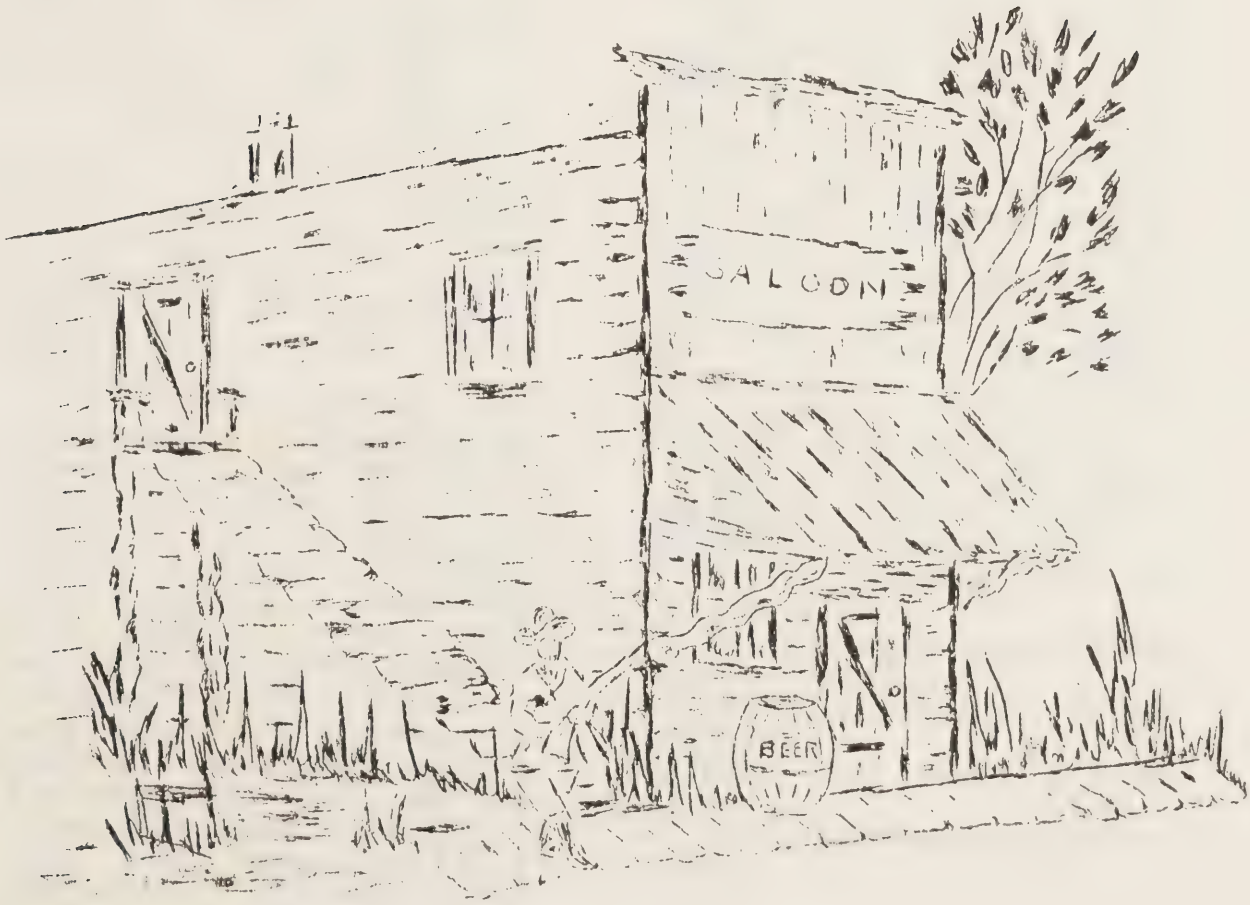
Mr. Marty feels that the description of the arrest was somewhat exaggarated. He was there when it happened, since he was a city official. The jointist caused no trouble, and did not resist his arrest.

Mr. Marty owned the town dray at this time and he helped load the Hecker's possessions when they left town.

The mirror, mentioned in this writeup must have been in the old courthouse which burned. Mr. Marty said the bars all had large mirrors. The high fenced storage for the liquor was always just behind the "joint" and was called a "bull pen".

A large bar-room mirror taken in a joint raid at Courtland, 16-years ago last February, which since has been kept in the Sheriff's office in this city, will henceforth grace the wall of the public ladies rest room that is being fitted up in the basement of the court house. An interesting bit of ancient history relative to joints & liquor days in Republic county, is connected with the capture of the mirror which was taken in a booze raid on the joint operated at Courtland, together with 800 quarts of beer, 90 gallons of whiskey, some blackberry and port-wine, and other joint fixtures, including another and much larger mirror, which was later stolen from the courthouse. The joint raid was one of the most sensational affairs of the kind that occurred during the joint days of Republic county. It took place about the beginning of the four year term of Wm. Hill as Sheriff, and Wm. A. Lowell, the present under Sheriff, was deputy sheriff at that time. On being notified of the violation of the law, the officers slipped into Courtland one Saturday night, and found lodging with a local preacher, so as to be on the ground ready to nab the prisoner-to-be in the morning. On going to the home the next morning they found the jointist and his wife both armed to the teeth. The doors of the house were locked and they also had a fierce bull dog stationed inside. They defied the officers to enter for sometime, until they attempted to shoot the bull dog thru a window, when they finally gave up. The jointist was convicted and fined $700 and costs. Besides serving

a long term and paying the heavy fine, he fought the case in the courts for a number of years. The case was tried under Judge Hugh Alexander. The present Judge of this Dist. John C. Hogin, was county attorney and prosecuted the case. The present mayor of Belleville, W. D. Vance was clerk of the district court, and the defendent's attorneys were C. A. Kimball, then of Courtland, now of Manhattan and B. T. Bullen, now deceased, a former county attorney, of Republic county.



IMPORTANT DATES IN COURTLAND HISTORY

1887: Both Rock Island and Santa Fe railroads were surveyed and work begun. Rock Island service was started in late 1887 and Santa Fe about a year later. Mr. Dahlstrom offered to give land for the right-of-way if they would cross his land and build the depot there. The name Courtland, after the township, was chosen at a general meeting held at Center schoolhouse. The name was suggested by a man who came from Courtland, N. Y.

1888: A brick building which now houses the present post office and cafe was built by a Mr. Jones. The brick was manufactured on what is now the Ernest Freeman farm.

L. R. Bradley, father of Mrs. J. N. Marty built and opened a mercantile store where the Dicke buildings now stand. There were other business places across from the lumber yard in the early years which were burned.

1889: Foster Lumber yard established. The first newspaper, The Register, was established by F. M. Coffey. J. A. Litsinger was publisher. Later owners were H. A. Hoyt and C. A. Kimball. In 1902 Hoyt started another paper, the Comet which is the predecessor of the Journal. R. Cameron purchased the Register in 1905 and the Kimball's moved to Manhattan. First school building completed. It was also built of brick from the local yard.

1892: On petition of a majority of electors presented to the County Commissioners in 1890 two years earlier, permission was granted to incorporate and an election was held in the office of the Courtland Register. Carl Everest was elected mayor.

In the early 1900's a well was put down at each end of the Main Street block with pump to be operated by man power. A band stand covered the north pump. There was also a tank for the farmers to water their horses.

1904: Opera House built.

1906: Addition to first school building.

1913: Electric Light and Power installed.

1918: On a cold winter night with stiff north wind blowing, the Beenz Livery Barn located south of what is now the Garman building, caught fire and threatened the town. Blowing embers ignited the Rock Island depot; for some time before arrangements were made to use the Santa Fe depot which always stood at the intersection of the two railways as a Union depot.

1920: Water works were installed which provided better fire protection.

1950: Blacktop put on Main Street.

1951: Natural gas lines reached here.

1957: Irrigation reached the area.

1960: 22 blocks paving added.

1961: Centennial Celebration.

BAND HISTORY

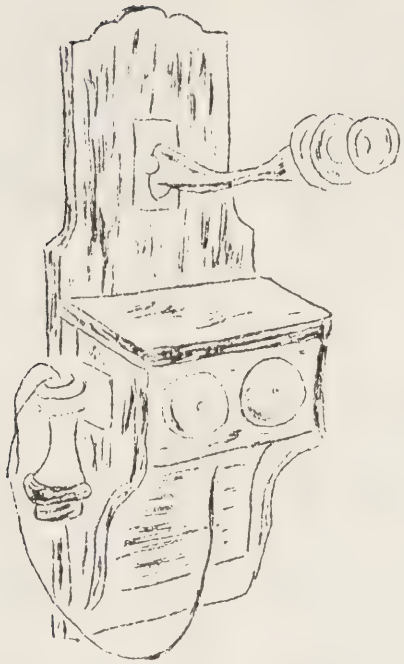
In an interview, July 1951, with the oldest living member of Courtland's band, the late Mr. Allie Burk, we were told that when he came here in 1890, as a young man, the first band had already been organized. Some of the members were: Joe Litsinger, George Litsinger, Andy Peterson, Charlie Elliott, Henry Wray, Rob Glenn, Ralph Glenn, Bert Harris and a Mr. Hart. Other members of early day bands were: Judge Everst, Ellis Ludwick, Newt Marty, Howard Marty, Loring Marty, Eddie Lawrence, Fred Yerian, Otis Bixler, Chas. Parmley, and Bill Black.

Band practice for many years took place in Freeland's Hall which was at the location of the Mercantile building (south of Hanna building or Stahlman garage).

The early band did not give its weekly concert in a definite place, but serenaded each business house, going from one side of the street to the other as the evening progressed.

Each member furnished his own light for reading his music. He wore a cap which had a small coal oil lamp attached to the front. Regardless of the fact that there was plenty of smoke and sometimes darkness, "The Band Played On."

Our Courtland High school band is now using some of the instruments which the city band purchased.



TELEPHONE HISTORY

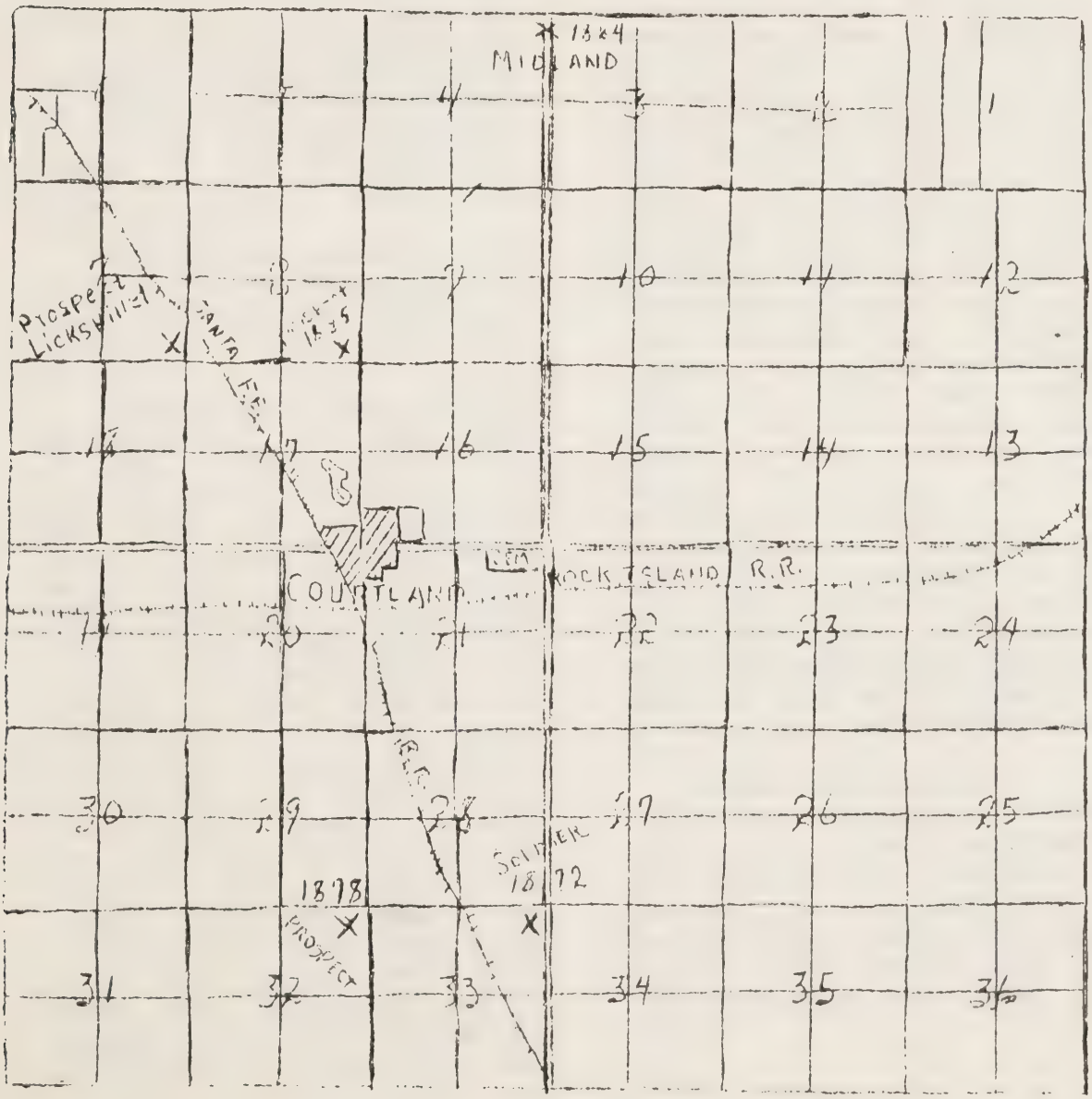
Not long after the incorporation of the city, business and social life felt the need of telephones. According to Mrs. Atta Tucker it was about 1903 when a group of business men and farmers formed a company to install a telephone system. The company was headed by A. B. Ogle. Other shareholders included J. E. and Sim Tucker, Fred Morlan, E. D. Haney, R. H. Galloway, C. A. Kimball, Ed and Emil Hallberg. The first "central" on the hand generated switch board was Lillie Hallberg. She was followed by the Moger girls, Annie Johnson, now Mrs. Anna Mead of Los Angeles, Laura McIntosh, Mrs. Atta Tucker, Maude Scoggins, Lela Evert, and Eva Barricklow. Others were employed for short periods. Mrs. Barricklow served until the dial system was installed by the American Communications Co.in 1954.

Strangely enough, the number of phone installations has not changed materially. About 250 then, about 275 in the present directory but a larger percent of them were rural in the beginning. Later Frank Tucker, Sr., bought up the shares and owned the contolling interest in the company until his death in 1916. Mrs. Tucker continued its management until 1941 when it was sold to Carl Traver.

"COURTLAND TOWNSHIP"

The first settlement in the township was made by C. A. Holmstrom in the spring of 1869, who broke the first prairie and built the first house. The first school house was built by subscription in District No. 42 in the summer of 1891. The township was organized Febr. 24, 1872.

Mainly through the efforts of John H. Crane, an early settler of the township, who suggested the name, "Soldier", from the fact that a large number of the first settlers had served in the army. The name was later changed to Courtland. J. Peterson was appointed trustee. The first election was held in the stable of John T. Sothers.



TRANSPORTATION PROBLEMS

Transportation problems encountered by early settlers was crossing streams.

Late in 1870, plans were made to establish a ferry at what was then called Scandinavia. The Waterville Telegraph, Dec. 16, 1870 said. "The citizens of Scandinavia have closed a contract with A. B. Whiting for the construction of a ferry across the Republican there. The ferry will cost $700.00 and is to be a substantial affair.

On March 25, 1871, the Concordia Blade states that "a first-class ferry boats is to be put in the Republican at New Scandinavia soon. A strong wire rope will be used."

From the papers of the late Mr. P. T. Strom of Republic we have first hand information regarding this ferry:

"The first ferry was put in operation in the spring of 1871. I can't recall who was the first ferryman, or who took out the charter. After an ex-government scout by the name of Charlie Hagan took possession of the ferry, there were many free rides across the Republican for little me and some of the other boys who made their playground around the landing place of the ferry. There were several others who ran the ferry, a Mr. N. O. Wilkie and a Mrs. Holmstrom. The ferry came to an untimely end in a heavy windstorm that filled her with water and sank her, and I suppose she still is buried in the sand. This ferry was located about on the section line on the north part of Scandia directly west from Swedish American church. The bank of the river was low there and made a good crossing. The ferry was followed by a pontoon bridge, if my memory serves me right.

To operate a ferry a heavy steel cable was stretched tight from shore to shore. On the east bank of the river, the cable was fastened to heavy anchor posts, well braced, while on the west side of the river was a grove of cottonwoods. One large tree of which answered the purposes of an anchor post. On this cable, a pully was slipped and rope went from this pully to each end of the ferry and as the boat moved forward the pully slipped along on the cable. Another rope was stretched from bank to bank, which was used to pull the ferryboat across the river sometimes when the load was heavy poles or hand spikes were used to push the old boat along. The boat was used around 5 or 6 years.

Late in the 1870's a wagon bridge was built to replace the ferry and served for many years. This structure was swept away March 4, 1881 by high water caused by a breaking ice gorge in the river.

Around March 1881, a free ferry was completed. There were "not a few emigrants" who struck the place after the bridge had gone out and before the ferry was completed. They had to wait until the ferry was ready for use.

In the meantime plans were being made to build a bridge since the free ferry service was not a satisfactory solution of the problem, ferriage charges were adopted: crossing span of horses and wagon, with or without family 50¢, second crossing, same day free; man and horse each crossing, 15¢; footman 10¢, horses and cattle (corraled on boat) per head, 5¢; sheep and hogs per head 2½¢; double rates of ferriage being allowed between the hours of 7o'clock p. m. and 6 a. m. of the next day.

After many difficulties, the new bridge was completed the following year.

EARLY DAY CEMETERIES

"Come all the living
as you pass by,
As you are now, so
once was I.
As I am now,you soon
shall be.
Prepare, my friends,
to follow me!"

This bit of warning and advice was found on a tombstone marking the grave of Mrs. Ella Taylor in the small cemetery located east of the Dale Erickson home, a mile east of Courtland on Highway 36. The cemetery was laid out about 1874 as a Masonic Cemetery. The farm was then owned by H. K. Hoyt. It is now owned by Mrs. Alice Walter. A beautiful old iron fence with the Masonic insignias on the gate encloses several graves one of which is that of Ella Taylor and the stone bearing the above epitaph is the only one remaining. No doubt there were a number of burials from the same family but vandals have stolen or destroyed the other markers inside the fence.

Names on markers outside the iron fence include two Forsythe children, Ella Josephine Erickson, Chauncey and Caroline Randall, Hollis K. Hoyt, Asenath Hoty and Helen Hoty.

An interesting sidelight on this cemetery is this: During the hyteria of World War I when metal scrap was being sent to Japan, it was suggested that this beautiful, irreplaceable iron fence be scrapped and shipped to Japan. Fortuna tely some legal aspects intervened and the fence remains. The cemetery is kept up by the Courtland cemetery district.

The Courtland cemetery was laid out earlier than 1875. One of the first burials was that of John Sears Woods who was killed by lightning July 17, 1875 while sitting in front of his dugout which was in the southeast part of Courtland township. He was the grandfather of Mrs. Ernest Freeman.

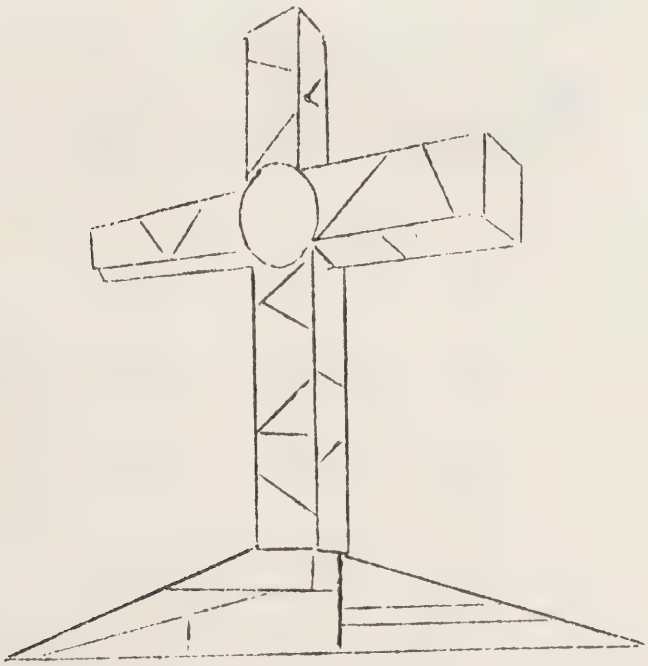
Another small cemetery in which there have been no burials for many years, is the section across from the Wampler farm northwest of Courtland. It is known as the Persinger cemetery. The land was orginally owned by John Persinger, the farm on which it is located now belongs to R. C. Wyman. Family names on markers are Sisson, Ferguson, and Persinger.

An old cemetery known as "Prospect" is located one mile west of Courtland on the south side of the road. The farm is owned by Mrs. Lorraine Anderson Hultquist. John Maxwell owned the land originally and gave a piece for the cemetery and Nathan Stafford added more. There are no stone markers but Charley Howland recalls some of the names of those buried there. They include a baby of Jacob Stafford's, a Maxwell baby, Mrs. Crisjohn, and a number of children. About seven years ago another burial was made there. It was that of a young girl by the name of Hussleby, or at least she lived with a family by that name who lived in the vicinity for a

short time in the early days. It is said she died of malnutrition.

Imagining the tragedy which another lonely grave represents can almost bring tears. Having heard from several people of a small gravestone on the Santa Fe right-of-way a mile north and a mile west of town. Anona and I went looking for it one evening. Alroy Garman who is very history minded and his brother Dwight, were there ahead of us and had located the spot. Tub Crain and Burl Cuthbertson had learned of the stone and being on the rail road right-of-way, it came within their jurisdiction. They had uncovered it and set it up. It is less than a foot square but except for the fact that it was broken from its base, it remains in good condition with lettering clearly visible, in spite of the fact that Santa Fe rails and the ditch digging equipment for irrigation have passed only a few feet on either side. The inscription is "Infant son of A. E. and G. Glenn, died Feb. 1887." Imagine the grief of the mother burying her tiny baby on the prairie in February and having to leave. Again we have Charley Howland to thank for information, although he says it is only a childhood recollection of his elder's talk. He recalls there were travelers in the vicinity, possibly they were working on the Santa Fe roadbed or laying rails.

They moved on but a few years later the mother, he thinks, came back, and had the stone put up and securing a preacher, singers and a small congregation and had a funeral service at the grave.



AUTHENTIC PAWNEE POTTERY DESIGN

PIKE MONUMENT

The Pike Monument and National Park are about 10½ miles northeast of Courtland. The inscription says that Lt.Zebulon Pike visited the Pawnee Indian Republic and, at this point, caused the Spanish flag to be lowered and the United States flag to be raised on Sept. 29, 1806.

Excavations took place at the park in the summer of 1949, under the direction of Dr. Carlyle S. Smith, Kansas University, and the remains of two houses were found besides many smaller articles.

Collections have been made by Floyd Schultz and Russell Nystrom and are now deposited in the Museum of Natural History of Kansas University.

Other articles on exhibit are: gun flint, beads made in Venice, 2 metal anvils, 2 pot hooks, parts of a flint lock gun, lead bullet, lead ring, stone tobacco pipe, razor stamped "France",metal arrow heads, iron hoe, iron ax, bone used for fleshing hides, parts of a copper kettle, hinge, and a pipe with 5 matches.

Quoting Dr. Smith, "Pottery is comparatively scarce at the sites, only 416 sherds (fragments) and one restorable vessel were found." He mentioned the different designs used on the pottery.

The design on the one whole piece of pottery is a series of upward chevrons arranged in a contiguous series. The triangular areas between the chevrons are filled with horizontal lines.

Pawnee Trails were very close to one territory. When the white people came into the country west of Ft. Riley they were soon aware that there was a war trail of the Pawnees coming down from the Platte River, passing east of the sacred Pawnee Spring (Waconda), south through Mitchell and Lincoln counties to Pawnee Rock and Cheyenne Bottoms at the great bend of the Arkansas River.

Another trail, not too far from Courtland, was about 17 miles east. It seems that the Quaker agent of the Pawnees in Nebraska ordered them to return some horses which they had stolen from the Cheyennes. Capt. L. H. North went with the party of Pawnees who took the horses to Fort Harker near Kanapolis. An old Pawnee Trail was followed passing through Belleville. When they reached the Republican River, Fighting Chief, an elderly Pitahauret (noisy Pawnee) said to Capt. North "This used to be Pawnee country. We lived here a long time ago." The party crossed the Republican and struck across to a stream the Pawnees called Salt Creek. And soon they pointed to a hill away in the distance and said "That is Phowa." It was the famous springs, later called Waconda by the Sioux.

OUR LIBRARY

It was in 1908 a group of civic minded women and girls took the responsibility of starting a free public library. Residents donated surplus books. All work was volunteered. Money for furnishings and rent was raised by plays, teas and such means. A room over the Freeburg store, was rented and the 200 volumes were loaned.

The library of 2800 books and 20 magazines and a paid librarian is now tax supported and housed in a convenient room in the Bank building.

Mrs. Eva Barricklow is librarian.

NAMES IN THE NEWS IN 1890

The following article is from copies of the "Courtland Register" brought in by Miss Gwendolyn Glasgow.

Joe Litsinger was editor and publisher on Sept. 12, 1890, nearly two years be-- fore the town was incorporated. However, this was obviously a lively town and a lot of business.

There were three trains each way on each railroad. H. W. Hart was R. I. Agent and W.S. Conaway, Santa Fe. D. J. Churchill and J. W. Smith were dealers in hardware, cutlery, stoves, tinware, harness, whips, implements, pumps, etc. G. Lawrence and Co.,were headquarters for staple and fancy groceries, dry goods, boots and shoes. C. N. Eliott was the druggist(Mr. Eliott was later part of the Tucker-Elliot firm.) F. Everest was president of the Exchange Bank. Jos. Jennings, photographer of Scandia was in Courtland Mondays and Saturdays. T. Shaver was the tonsorial artist. J. T. Butler was proprietor of the hotel, and advertised good accomodations, sample room and livery barn in connection. Freeland had a general store on the corner north of the postoffices present location. Brundage and Bradley were selling clothing at 20% off and fine cashmere dress goods at 12½¢ per yard. Shaver & Shuler had a Racket Store which included grocery stock. Black Bros. & Co., also carried shoes, clothing and groceries.

Among candidates for county offices on the ticket for the coming election were J. T. Glasgow for Probate Judge, A. Ellingson of Beaver twp., for the clerk of the Court. The major political parties seem to have been the Farmers' Alliance and the Republican & the Register favored the former as Joe Litsinger put several columns of space at the disposal of his brother for Alliance propaganda.

Fred S. Cooper, credited with having something to do with naming the town and also moving the first printing plant here from White Rock, advertised that he is agent for wire and iron fence and also roofing.

In this issue of Sept. 12, 1890 is the news of the marriage of J. C. Glasgow and Olive Sterling at the home of the bride's parents in Concordia on Sept. 9. The groom, Jos. Glasgow, is the son of postmaster, Wm. Glasgow. The bride had taught school in various districts in this and White Rock townships.

From the issue of April 17, 1891, there is an answer to the often asked question"When was the spelling of Cortland changed to Courtland?" The editor of the Jennings Echo says "In looking over the Cortland Register we notice that Cortland is spelled in the advertisements "Courtland" and in the heading of the paper "Cortland". Will Bro. Litsinger please inform us which is correct." "Cortland" was the original and named after a town of the same name in New York, but

when the post office was established, the department made it Courtland. The Santa Fe and Rock Island railroad dittoed. As soon as the new crop is assured the REGISTER will have a new head and the letter "u" will be used. In the meantime should you be called upon to spell it, either way will answer, if you mention it in connection with Kansas, as the place is known all over the country as being a busy thriving town, located in the prettiest township in the best country, in the noblest state, in the grandest nation on the face of the earth."

* * * *

NEWS FROM JULY 12, 1901

The big news in the issue of the big celebration at Pawnee on July 4 was laying of the corner stone for the monument. We quote "The celebration was the biggest in Kansas this year, perhaps in the country. Not so much on account of the crowd, although it was fine, but because it marked and commemorated a dramatic historical event that appeals to the romance and patriotism of the American people. Our readers well know the story of how Pike raised the Stars and Stripes on the staff which had previously borne the flag of Spain. On Wednesday evening the Governor and his party consisting of Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Mason of Garden City, reporters from the Kansas City Star and Topeka Capital, Mrs. Margaret Hill McCarter of Topeka arrived on the Rock Island.

The Courtland Concert Band and half the town were at the depot to meet them and escort them to the hotel. Later the party drove to the beautiful home of Mr. and Mrs. George Johnson, "Woodlawn" where a reception was given in their honor." (The Johnson farm 8 miles north and 1 west, is now owned by Joe Elliott.)

The celebration proper began at 8:30 the morning of the 4th when Gov. Stanley and Mrs. Johnson hoisted the flag to the top of the pole on the identical spot where it first greeted the breeze in Kansas nearly a century before."

The article concludes with this paragraph, "The Courtland and Belleville bands helped make the day more pleasant. The attandance was large, the crowd being estimated at 6,000 to 10,000 people, certainly one of the largest gatherings ever held in Republic county. Notwithstanding the day was hot and dry and dusty, the people were all good natured."

Some of the advertisements are for J. S. Tucker, Mercantile, Pinkerton's Hardware, City Barber Shop and Bath Room, L. Larsen prop; Courtland Real Estate Agency; and Foster Lumber Yard.

STORIES OF EARLY SETTLERS

Blackburn - Studley

John Studley, grandfather of the late Edgar Blackburn, homesteaded the southeast quarter of section 14 Buffalo Township, Jewell county. He came around 1875 and received his Homestead Patent on June 14, 1882. John and Margaret Sharp Studley had come from Parkersburg, Va. Their children were Addie (Edgar's mother), Otis, John, and Mae Studley. The farm where they homesteaded is now owned by Amber Stafford, Mankato.

In March 1886, Oliver Blackburn and Mary Jane Hout Blackburn, arrived in Jewell County, from La Salle,Ill., and Dorchester, Nebr. They bought the west one-half of Section 12, Buffalo township. It is now owned by Milton Kissinger. The Blackburn children were: Elizabeth Ross, Alice Crick, Dollie Vance, George,Charles and William. Oliver died March 21, 1887. He had been a Civil War prisoner in Andersonville Prison and had what was termed a lung disease. His wife soon sold her farm and went to live with her son, George.

The school house, District 31, was on the Blackburn farm. It was later called Pleasant Valley.

It was in this neighborhood that Addie Studley and George Blackburn were married, Dec. 24, 1890. They moved to the farm which was then owned by Rev. Joseph Hout, a brother of Mary Jane Blackburn.

In the 80's Mary Jane Blackburn and Rev. Joseph Hout helped found the Calvary Sunday School and Church which was located on the southeast corner of Section 2,Buffalo township. It served the community for many years but has been moved and is now used for a dwelling.

In the late 90's the Studleys moved to Belleville. It was here that Mae Studley became a friend of W. A. Shaw, Anona Blackburn's father. Mae died in 1899.

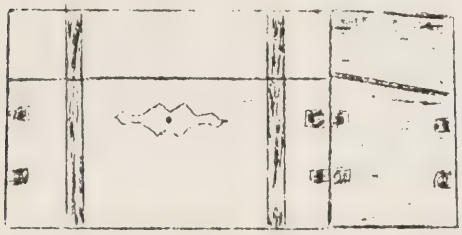
After living in Belleville a few years the Studleys came to Courtland where Mr. Studley farmed and later operated a Hardware Store. He sold the store around 1917 and retired.

The George Blackburn family with their four children, Ruth Libhart, Esther Johnson, Edith, and Edgar settled on the Studley farm one-half mile east of Courtland. George Johnson now owns the place.

The Charles Blackburns moved to the Nichols farm 1 mile west of Courtland and Clyde Blackburn now lives there.

An interesting story is told of John Studley Sr., father of John Studley. He made his home here for a number of years with his son and family. It is said that the father of John Sr. ran a passenger sail boat which was shipwrecked near Cape Cod. He gave his son his coat and tied him to the mast, then perished.

John Jr. was also a sailor. He had circumnavigated the globe twice and had visited every open port in the world. He was an interesting character, always ready to tell tales of his adventures. He lived to be 90 years old and is buried in the Courtland cemetery. His sea chest desk, compass and glue pot are valuable possessions in the Mrs. Edgar Blackburn family.



W. R. Charles

One of the families who sought protection in the fort southwest of Republic commanded by Capt. Richard Stanfield in those hazardous pioneer days of 1868 was the W. R. Charles family, Gomer, Dewi, Morfydd, Ollie and Iestyn. The father came over to this country in 1865 from Wales and found work in the coal mines near Morris Run, Pa., Mrs. Charles and three children, Gomer, Morfydd and Dewi Davies by a previous marriage followed later. But Mrs. Charles, a woman of some higher education soon decided that her family should not be reared in a mining town and they came to Kansas. But why attempt to write the story when we have at hand one written by Mrs. R. Cameron, who was Ollie Charles, the youngest of the family when they left Pennsylvania, and read at a meeting of the Re-Public County Historical Society organized some years ago.

"After the close of the Civil War, Horace Greeley advised "Go West,Young Man! and Grow Up With the Country" and Uncle Sam said, "You May Have 160 Acres of Land Free by Living on it a Short Time." It was such beautifully painted pictures as this that influenced young men and women with families and very little worldly goods to come here to settle this country, little realizing the hardships and heartaches they would face.

In 1866 a man,his wife and five children living in a coal mining town in Pennsylvania caught the spirit of "Go West and Grow up with the Country". The husband went first and settled in Missouri, 30 miles west of St. Joe. In due time the wife followed with the children, one a 3-month old baby. It took six days to make the trip by train. They soon discovered they were not with their class in Missouri--too many Southerners. This was after the war. So after two years there with real estate men praising Kansas and telling of its wonderful qualities, they decided to take all their worldly posessions, which consisted of one yoke of oxen, 2 cows, 2 yearling calves, 2 small ponies, half a dozen chickens, a covered wagon and six children--by this time a baby now three weeks old had been added to the family--and go to this promised land.

It took almost three weeks to make the trip by what was called a government road, but in many places there was no road or bridges. It must have followed somewhere near the present route of Highway 36 and came at last to the bluffs east of Sherdahl and saw the view of the Republican Valley. The wife said, "This is Paradise" so they forded the river and chose land west of the river and north of the White Rock Creek where the two met for their homestead. The husband next went to the land office at Concordia to take out the necessary papers.

Across the creek a family was already living in a log cabin (probably the Dan Davis family) and a vacant cabin which another family had left for another location (probably the Tom Lovewell family who had taken their homestead farther west on the creek). The father built his own cabin after breaking a few acres of ground and planting some seed corn. He also dug a well 15 or 18 feet deep, walled it part way with rock and put up a windlass and bucket to draw water. Water supply was important.

It was one day early in July the mother was busy preparing dinner which consisted of corn bread, turnips and sheep sorrell pie. The men were making hay so the pie was extra. Hearing a comotion she turned around and was almost overcome to see Indians filling the cabin. She had never seen Indians and had no idea there were any in the country. To say she was frightened is an understatement. They soon ate all the dinner and made signs they wanted more. She shook her head. One of them said, "Hell", grabbed the 3-year-old tossed her up saying, "Pretty Pappose" and wanted to trade a pony for her, but she is said to have fought so fiercely that he was glad to put her down, however, they took two ponies and left.

Those who knew the ways of the Indians knew this was a scouting party and they would be back in thirty days and it was then that the fort was built, the livestock put in the center with the families. The savages did return and the Gordon Windbigler incident took place. The Charles family with others then left their cabins and went to a fortification at Sibley near Concordia. The Charles family came back in the late fall to find their cabin, plow, corn and everything else had been burned. So in the dead of winter with ground frozen, the man of the family proceded to dig a dug-out for the family to live in the rest of the winter.

Not quite a year since the family had left their Missouri home and most of the time had been spent in mortal fear of the Indians, dread of prairie fires, fear of starvation and constant wondering if the 160 acres which the U. S. Government was giving them free would be pretty dearly paid for before the short time required to live on it would be up.

Another incident in the lives of the family of this story took place while they were living at Lake Sibley. One time while the husband, with other men of the neighborhood were on a buffalo hunt, one of the children came running, saying there was an Indian coming. Mrs. Charles hurriedly got the children in, grabbed the baby in one hand and the axe in the other, closed the door and stood against it with fear and murder in her heart, determined that if any Indian put his head in that door she would smash it. As a man came near she heard him say, "Hello". An Indian would have said "Howdy." She opened the door to find he was a trapper and just stopped to see who lived there. When it was over she remembered hearing that hair could turn white from fright. She looked in the glass to see if she still had her auburn locks and there was no change.

Some of the things the settlers found it very difficult to get along without were salt and tobacco. Jerked (dried) buffalo meat was their principle meat diet. Sometimes the men were successful in getting a prairie chicken, wild turkey or rabbit. It is hard to see how the women managed to get enough to eat for a big family of children. Corn bread and molasses, corn meal mush and milk is about all the writer can remember.

The real early settlers feared the Indian, but the prairie fires were a constant source of fear. Every farm was surrounded by a fire line, a plowed strip about four feet wide. They fought fire by backfiring. Food and clothing were scarce but real suffering was endured from loneliness and lack of reading material.

These are a few of the pioneer events and Indian raids in this part of the country in 1868.

Mr. and Mrs. Tom Lovewell, the Dan Davis family, the Dahls and others were here earlier in '66 and '67. Others came in '69 and settled on the streams where they could get wood and water. In '70 and '71 when there was no more lowland they took to the upland. Mr. Charles took people out to help them get located on the upland, but they would come back and say, "he feared they would never make enough to keep them on that gumbo ground."

The Charles homestead and a farm north of the road purchased later is one of the few owned and farmed by the original family who homesteaded. Don Charles, son of the late Tudor Charles next to the youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Charles, lives and farms the place.

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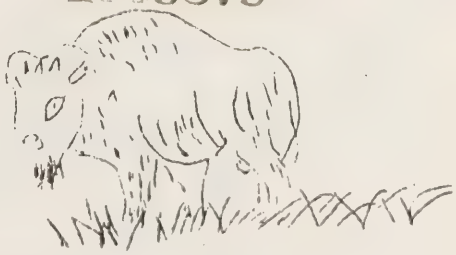


G. A. Dickerhoof

Courtland has two octogenarians, Mrs. Effie Scoggins and Mrs. Ethelyn Pilcher whose ancestors, both maternal and paternal have been in America since before the Revolutionary War of 1776 and so have helped to make America the great Republic which it is.

Members of their family have held government positions of importance and have engaged in all major wars in which our country has engaged. One great-great-grandfather was an army captain in the Revolutionary War of 1776. His son, John Brewer, was an army captain in the war of 1812.

Mrs. Scoggins and Mrs. Pilcher are daughters of the late Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Dickerhoof. Mrs. Dickerhoof's maiden name was Brewer.

Records in Washington County, Maryland show that both the Brewers and Dickerhoofs had lived in Maryland for more than a hundred years when shortly before the Civil War, like many American families they began a gradual trek to the Western Frontier. After spending some time in Ohio, Illinois, and Iowa, members of the family came to Republic Co., Kansas where Mrs. Scoggins and Mrs. Pilcher have lived for 80 years.

Both Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Dickerhoof were born in Clear Spring, Maryland. Although not born in Kansas, Mrs. Scoggins and Mrs. Pilcher came to Republic County with their parents, settling near Norway in 1879. In 1882 Mr. Dickerhoof bought land in what is now Courtland Township, near the present town of Courtland. (Courtland had not been founded at that time) and Mrs. Scoggins and Mrs. Pilcher have resided here since that time.

Mr. Dickerhoof's brother, Owen, was the first of the family to come to Republic County, arriving in 1869. In 1873 another brother, Frank, homesteaded the last homestead in Norway Township after coming to Kansas in 1870 and waiting for three years until he was twenty-one, so he could file on the homestead.

The daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Dickerhoof attended Courtland high school and all twelve of their grandchildren.

This family has been in America for more than 200 years and in Republic Co., Kansas for almost 100 years.

(Mrs. Scoggins passed away recently.)

William Glasgow

Among the early settlers who were influential in shaping the destiny of Republic county as well as Courtland Township were Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Glasgow and their family. They came from Iowa to Republic county in 1877, following their sons. The eldest son, Taylor had settled here in 1872. The elder Glasgows bought land 2 miles east, north of Courtland where they lived until 1890 when they moved to Courtland. The members of the family purchased the west half of the Chapman addition (the block north and east of the highway intersection) and built the house, now owned by the Elmer Dickes, on the corner for their parents. Later the corner lot was sold for a service station and the house moved north. Both Mr. and Mrs. Glasgow were readers and students and a small room was built especially to hold their books and reading matter. He represented Wayne Co., Iowa, in the General Assembly of that state in 1886.

Mr. Glasgow was elected to the Kansas Legislature in 1885 and after moving to Courtland he served as postmaster under President Harrison.

A quotation from an interview on her ninetieth birthday written by Mrs. R. Cameron and published in the Courtland Register of November 9, 1915, says, "Mrs. Glasgow is the mother of 11 children, four girls and seven boys. Her husband and oldest son, Taylor served in the Civil War and her youngest son, Ed, served in the Spanish-American War and is now an officer in the regular army. Although she raised a large and highly respected family she found time for other work. Millinery, dressmaking, and tailoring were among her accomplishments. She has always been a reader, a student of current events, and ardent supporter of Woman Sufferage and Temperance."

George Carson operated a cheese factory which was located on the southeast corner of the Elmer Sothers section, 2 miles east and 1 miles south of Courtland.

Their son, Ed. L. served as Co. Supt. for two terms, 1892-96. He studied law, was admitted to the bar and opened a law office in Salina. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American War he organized a company of volunteers which became Co. M. of the famous 20th Kansas, under Col. Fred Funston. When his superior officer was killed in action he was recommended for promotion by Funston. He was Colonel and Quartermaster General of the Tenth Army Corp in World War I. He rose to the rank of Brigadier General and was for a time Gov-General of the Philippines.

Another son, J. C. or Joe bought the land adjoining the parents' place on the south. It is still owned by a granddaughter, Miss Gwendolyn Glasgow of Belleville.

Gwendolyn says her father never talked of the early days in Kansas and said he had lived through them once and that was enough. He did not enter

politics nor public life, but lived quietly and made his contribution in his own unique way to the welfare of life. For many years he wrote for several papers in columns of public discussions and forums and his ready pen was active almost to the close of his life.

A fourth son, A. W. finished school in Courtland in 1890 in the first class to be graduated. Will Walter was a class mate. A. W. went to Oklahoma. A caption of his photo in an Oklahoma paper says, "A. W. Glasgow has been elevated to the responsible position as general manager of the Oklahoma Wheat Growers' Association. He has been a director for seven years, was president of the Oklahoma Wheat Pool Elevator Corporation since its organization which eminently fits him for this important position."

On February 26, 1896 Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Glasgow celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary. Mr. Glasgow died in Sept., 1909, lacking a few days of being 85 years old. He was survived by his wife, Nancy, and eight children, J. T. and J. C. Glasgow and Miss Cora Glasgow of Courtland, Mrs. T. S. Grisell of Lebanon, A. L. Glasgow, of Helena, Okla., Mrs. J. J. McCreight DesMoines, Iowa, Mrs. Andy Thompson of Scandia and E. L. Glasgow of the regular Army.

Mrs. Glasgow died on Feb. 10, 1910. Four sons and three daughters were still living at that time.

The eldest son, James Taylor and his wife, came to Republic county from Oskaloosa, Iowa, in 1872 with a brother-in-law, George Carson and a cousin whose name was Stulzer. They came at the same time as the Nick Marty family. Taylor and his wife, Avade, homesteaded land south of Center school and Stulzer went back to Washington, Kansas.

The story is told as this party was coming west in April 1872, they encountered a bad storm about 2 miles south of Belleville. The women were taken in by settlers nearby, even though there cabin was small and the men took the horses on to Belleville. It was soon after that the Glasgow's only child, a daughter, was born and she was given the name Mae, after the woman who had befriended them. Both Mr. and Mrs. Glasgow were teachers, Mr. Glasgow read law and was elected to the office of probate judge in 1890.

Mrs. Taylor Glasgow was the first teacher of the first school in Center District where she taught for six years through the difficulties of pioneer life.

Miss Mae Glasgow, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Taylor Glasgow passed away in 1928. She was a teacher as was her mother, and it has been said her life was spent in doing for others.

She was of hard pioneering spirit as evidenced by her homesteading venture in Hamilton county in 1907. At another time an article in the Daily Drovers' Telegram told of her giving up her teaching to help her father shuck corn when other helpd was scarce. For

three months she took her team to the field daily gathering from 50 to 70 bushels a day. The article adds "Miss Glasgow is an excellent shot. She owns a revolver,a rifle and a musket. When husking she carries the gun in a pocket on the outside of the wagon, not only for protection but to bag any game that comes her way. Recently she shot a canassback duck."

Earl Clark, foster son, and his wife Gladys, a granddaughter of the Parmleys, also early settlers in Courtland township, own the Taylor Glasgow home farm and with their son, Edwin operate it. Another son, Taylor, lives and farms in the Formoso area.

Mrs. Joe Glasgow was also a teacher of country schools in this vicinity for many years of Republic and Cloud counties for ten years. Besides her duties as wife, mother and homemaker she found time to take several courses of study and for ten years wrote regularly for magazines. Her motto was "Do all the good you can to all the people you can, just as long as you can, and she often added, "don't waste too much time on people who don't want your help, or you will miss someone who does want it." The one son of the Joe Glasgows passed away after a long illness. The daughter, after a year, of teaching in Kansas and Wyoming now resides at Belleville, but carries on the complex business of farming operations on the home place east of Courtland and also has farming interests in Western Kansas.

Andrew Johnson

The story of the Andrew Johnson family is unusual because so many descendents of the large family are still residents of this community. Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Johnson and eight children came from Smolan, Sweden in 1870. They remained for about a year in a Swedish settlement at Leland, Ill., before coming to Republic Co., Kansas, where they homesteaded 4½ miles south of where Courtland is now on the west side of the road. The youngest daughter, the only surviving member of the original family, Mrs. Nellie Ohslund, was born in Illinois and one son, Arthur was born after coming here.

The first home was a dugout with thatch roof which was built while they lived in the covered wagon in which they had made the trip from Illinois. It was a number of years later that the house of native stone was built. Part of it still stands. It was a real show place at the time with living room, dining room, kitchen and 4 bedrooms. When the youngest son, Arthur, was married, an addition was built and he and his wife, Christine, lived there for some time.

There were 52 grandchildren, 15 of whom are residents of the immediate community as well as a number of the fourth generation.

John Lawrence

John Lawrence of Cortland, Ill., brought his wife, Mary Jane, her 3 children, Ella, Jay, and George Churchill,his two sons, Eugene, Frank, John, and Mary Jane's daughter, Minnie, to Nebraska City, Nebr. He also persuaded his brother, James, State Bridge, N. Y. and his brother-in-law, Wm. Campbell to come too.

Leaving the rest of the family in Nebraska, John Lawrence and Wm. Campbell started for Republic Co., Kansas. They met Ludwick Leveke along the way, so he accompanied them.

John took a claim 2 miles north and 2 east of Courtland. This was later the Joe Vandeever place and is now owned by Mr. and Mrs. Lyle Nesmith.

Mr. Leveke, who was Mrs. Gus Samuelson's grandfather took the land now owned by Mrs. Rex Farrell.

They crossed the river at a ford near Republic, on Christmas Day, 1870 and spent the frist night at Andrew Erickson's, grandfather of Ernest Erickson, in Scandia Township.

John built a one room cottonwood house with boards laid up above, for the boys' sleeping quarters. The house was later moved to Gilbert's farm. John then returned to Nebraska City for his family.

In the meantime, James, Lawrence's wife, Elizabeth, sons Gilbert and William, daughter, Juliette and Mrs. Lawrence's sister, Lucine Panfield, had arrived in Nebraska City.

Leaving them there, he and Gilbert came back with John and his family and homesteaded the quarter section, just north of John's, now owned by Lloyd Brown.

James did some plowing and since it took two weeks to make the trip on way, it took 6 weeks before they got back to Nebraska City. James' wife was about to return to N. Y. She thought they might have been massacred by Indians.

A neighbor, George Ferguson, who lived half way between the Lawrence's and White Rock, accompanied John and James to Nebraska City to help James move his family. Mr. Ferguson wasthe grandfather of Arthur Ferguson and Mrs. Lester Allen. The Herkel Wamplers live on his homestead now.

John was anxious to get back to his family. They sat up all night baking bread to use on the trip to Kansas.

On the way back they stayed with John until a sod house was completed in which they lived two years, then in a basement until 1882 when they built a five-room house. They went to Waterville, over 70 miles, for flour and other necessary groceries. Their fruit was wild plums made up with sorgum.

They bought land across the road which is now occupied by their son, Edgar. Arthur later went into the general store in Kackley. Across the road also the sons, August and John L. bought land. John's son, Leonard and his sister, Alfhild live there in a large many-roomed home and Leonard and Elmer F., son of Arthur E., farm more than a section of land, which is now under irrigation. The original homestead is owned by J. R. Johnson of Courtland.

The first school in the community was a subscription school built by men in the neighborhood in 1874 on the Frank Anderson farm and taught by Mrs. Pilcher. In December 1877 a school district was organized, a building built on the land owned by Mr. Bollen, and named after him. This was across the road south from the Fred Engwall farm.

There were many difficulties of every day living in these early days but the pioneer settlers took them in stride and did not consider them as problems. In addition to difficulties arising from housing 12 people in a one-room dugout, there was the difficulty of getting water. It had to be hauled or carried from the pond. Scandia was the nearest trading place and later when there were eggs and cream to be exchanged for groceries, the women walked the ten miles carrying the produce. Grain was taken to Waterville to be ground, a trip of several days, with many dangers encountered. Salt for livestock and sometimes for seasoning was taken from the salt marsh.

All ten children grew to adulthood. Ida, the eldest, married Julian Johnson and they went to Colorado. Alice, married A. S. Wilson of Scandia. August was third. His son, Arthur, owns the farm on which he lives, three miles south of Courtland, adjoining the original homestead. His son Elmer F. farms it. Emma married S. A. Haggman and their home was that now occupied by Bob Blackburn. It is owned by Miss Blanche Haggman. Matilda, was the next in line, she married a Mainquist and her six children, Ruby Larson, Fred, Nellie Tibbets, Katherine Walter, Edgar and John were all living until Ruby's death recently. Mary married F. G. Henrikson and they also lived in this vicinity. The farm is now owned and farmed by Gilbert and Darrell Larson. Their children are Mrs. Mary Amberg and Claude Henrikson. John L. was father of Leonard, Alfhild, J. Rudolph, and Mrs. Daniel Martin of Minneapolis, Minn.

Augusta married Fred Engwall, their children were three sons, Reuben, Marvin, and Andrew. Mrs. Nellie Ohslund was the youngest daughter and had three children Mildred, Eunice Vance, and Hilding. Arthur was the youngest child. His sons are Carl and Edgar. Leonard and Bert Haggman, sons of S. A. Haggman also established homes nearby and Dr. V. C. Haggman of Scandia, another son, has practiced medicine for the past sixty years.

In those days instead of following the section lines, travelers crossed the prairies. They would stop at John Lawrence's for water. One time he forgot to take the bucket in and some one stole it. They attended allday religious meetings at White Rock and north of Scandia.

He was superintendent of schools in this county from 1880 to 1886, taught school and was a licensed preacher in the M. E. church. He was also in the mercantile business with Gilbert Lawrence in Courtland. He moved to Los Angeles, Calif.

Euguene and Frank Lawrence never married. Frank had a restaurant in Salina and Eugene went to western state.

Two more sons were born to John and Mary Jane Churchill Lawrence, Walter and Ed. Walter was killed while riding a horse which slipped and fell on him. Ed was a snare drummer. He is living in California and at the age of 82 years, is still an active evangelist in the Assembly of God Church.

The daughter, Minnie, married a Mr. Tarbell, and moved to California.

Ella Churchill bought land, a part of which is the Chapman Addition in Courtland.

Jay Churchill had a hardware where Paul's Produce now stands. He married Saline Burg. They lived in California.

Gilbert homesteaded the land joining his father's place on the west. It is owned by John Downing and farmed by Lloyd Tebow. He gave the land for Lawrence School and it was to revert to the farm after the school was through with it. He married Josephine Gossett, who taught both at Parkhill and Lawrence schools. After her demise, he married Aurelin Bagwell. Gilbert entered the mercantile business with Douglas Atwater, his brother-in-law; later, with John Lawrence and again with his sister, Juliaette Campball, who had married Wm. Campbell. The Campbell's owned the place where Clifford Lindbergs lived. They later moved to Scandia, then to Courtland.

Wm. Lawrence married Ella Churchill and took land where Vernon Olson lives. In 1887 they moved to Wash. State.

Lucina Penfield took a claim north of Gilbert Lawrence's place. Someone "jumped" it so she stayed with her sister, Mrs. James Lawrence.

The Gilbert Lawrences had a family of 6 children, of these only two are living, Mrs. Libbie Yerian of Courtland and Mrs. Cleo Korneman.

Mrs. Yerian's mother died when she was 9 years old, so she went to live with her grandparents, James and Elizabeth Lawrence.

Wm. and Ella Churchill Lawrence had 9 children. There are six living. They are: Dora Degner, Lon Ella Woolery, Grace Walter, Gertrude Fleetwood, Geraldine Alkire, and Guy Lawrence.

Tom Lovewell

Probably the most colorful of the early settlers on White Rock Creek was Tom Lovewell whose homestead south of the creek and east of the Jewell-Republic county line is still owned by his descendants. He first came to Kansas in 1850 when driving an ox team from his home in Ohio to California where he panned gold and staked out a claim on the present site of San Francisco. He enlisted when the Civil War was declared after abandoning his claim, and served for three years until he was discharged on account of poor health. He was later a government scout in Kansas and Nebraska, and many are the stories of his experiences.

In 1865 he married his boyhood sweetheart, Jane Avis, who was teaching school at Clifton and with her brother, Dan Davis and his wife they came to the White Rock Creek in 1865 but was driven back by the Indians as they had not expected to find Indians and had only one gun. In 1866 they came back to stay. Davis' claim was at the mouth of the creek and Tom took his four miles west. They built a double cabin on Davis' claim for the winter. It was while they were here that the last big herd of buffalo came through. There were said to be thousands of the animals. They came up between the bluffs and the creek going northwest. So meat was no doubt plentiful that winter but there were times when the supply was exhausted.One such time when the men were away hunting buffalo and the women were living on corn meal, a flock of wild turkeys were seen near the cabin. Mrs. Lovewell had never shot a gun before but she did now and crippled one bird and they enjoyed roast turkey that night. On another occasion she was less fortunate. Seeing prairie chickens near the house she shot at them, but the gun kicked and nearly broke her nose.

There were times when the wives left alone for several days while the men were hunting, if they did not return home as expected there was heartbreaking suspense waiting, not knowing what might have happened. His knowledge of Indian ways and treachery often saved lives. Once after a massacre of a hunting party, neighbors set out to find the bodies of the victims. They recovered the bodies and also their wagon still loaded with buffalo meat. The rescue party was hungry and thought here was a good meal but Tom stopped their preparations to cook and cut off a slice of the meat and gave it to a dog. The dog was dead in a short time. The Indians had poisoned the meat.

Settlers were always ready to share with their neighbors and the Lovewell cabin often sheltered newcomers until they could make their own place to live. Ed McKay, father-in-law of George Rupert, was one of those who ate his first meal in the

new county at the Lovewell home. Then Tom not only helped him to stake out his claim but helped him to stick it out when the going was rough.

Tom Lovewell was one of the first men to raise livestock and he accumulated a great deal of land, owning at one time nine hundred acres. He gave the railroad the right-of-way through Lovewell across his land. He built the stone school house at which the children of Lovewell attended school. He gave the lots for the two churches in Lovewell, the White Rock church and school.

At the age of 75 he still had the gold fever and set out for the gold fields of Alaska. No one heard from him for some time and it was assumed he was dead. It was at a White Rock Settlers' meeting that a speaker was eulogizing him and regretting that he probably would never be with them again when someone interrupted the speaker to shout, "Old Tom Lovewell is on the grounds" and sure enough there he was.

He lived in a cabin in Lovewell until his death, March 2, 1920. Mrs. Lovewell died in 1928.

The Lovewell's daughter, Josephine, was the first white child born on White Creek. She was born in 1866. They had several other children. One son, Grant, lived on the homestead and built the roomy twostory house which stands unoccupied now, his daughter, Mrs. W. E. Sharkey, of Hastings, Nebr., is the present owner. The facts of the Tom Lovewell story were taken from White Rock sketches by Ellen Warren.

After reading factual stories of pioneers one comes to the conclusion that the popular serial on TV is not overdrawn rather under stated.

Several members of the Lovewell family still live in the Lovewell and White Rock area, Mrs. Chet Poole, Mrs.Floyd Davidson and other members of the Steve Lovewell family and Jack Lovewell.

* * * *

Nicholas Marty

"Nicholas Marty was born in Switzerland in 1840, emigrated to America in 1854, locating in Ohio; after a short time he located in Philadelphia and soon after went to Massillon, Ohio, and learned the shoemakers trade. In 1861 he emigrated to Iowa., locating in Oskaloosa and for four years was engaged in shoemaking, and then was engaged in farming. In 1872 he came to Kansas, locating in Republic County and took a homestead on Section 28, Twp. 3., Range 5. He was among the first settlers and was seventy-two miles from market. He secured a fine piece of land and had 90 acres under the plow, a fine grove of forest trees of 5 acres, one and one-half miles of hedge, 225 apple, 150 peach, 120 cherry trees, besides an abundance of small fruits, grapes etc. He is raising a good many hogs and cattle and some fine horses. Mr. Marty has always taken an

active part in the politics of the county and has been the leading Republican in his township. He has been trustee four terms. He has done well since he came here, starting with a capital of 50 cents in cash. He was married in 1861 to Miss Maria Cramer of Ohio."

The history of the Marty family continues to be a part of Courtland's history since the compiling of the Andreas book. Mr. and Mrs. Nick Marty raised a family of nine children, all of whom grew to adulthood. There was Kate (Wilkins,) Edward, Lizzie (Thomas,) Newt, Harry, Loring, Howard, Mentor and Carol. Carol, the youngest was killed in an accident while in camp during World War I. The older children attended school at Center until the first school building was completed in Courtland when all came to town as they came of school age. Grandchildren who were enrolled here were Ed's son, Newt's daughters, Thelma and Beulah, Ruth and Kenneth Thomas, Harry's four sons, DeWayne, Harold, LaVerne, and Cloyd. Mentor's daughters, Elda and Nadine, and of the fourth generation, Cloyd's daughters, Geraldine and Wynona. Mr. and Mrs. Newt Marty are still residents of Courtland as are also Mr. and Mrs. Cloyd Marty. Mr. and Mrs. Mentor Marty live on and farm the original homestead, 2 miles south of Courtland. The modern home is a far cry from the first home which was a dugout where the mother, one time uncovered the baby Newt, to find a rattlesnake coiled beside him. She quickly pulled the baby toward her taking hold of his long dress and "pa" was called to dispose of the snake.

Newt Marty married Etta Bradley whose father, L. F. Bradley, built a building and opened a general store on the east side of Main Street in 1888. Apparently there was a housing shortage then as now, as the family remained in their home in Jamestown until their new house was completed a year later. It was the house now occupied by Mrs. Bertha Myers. Mrs. Marty recalls that their first meal in Courtland was in the house now occupied by Mrs. Bentley where the neighborhood had a welcome party for them.

Mrs. Mentor Marty was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harrison Johnson, not homesteaders, but nevertheless long associated with local history. Their home was two miles east and ½ north of Courtland.

The street, 1 block west of Main, is said to have been originally called Nick, after Nick Marty, but sometime it became mispelled and now is called Wick.

* * * *

Dan McCrossan

The following is an account by Mrs. Mary McCrossan Garman who came with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Dan McCrossan, from Koch county, Wisconsin.

"We crossed the Republican river in a ferry boat about 4 O'clock the last day of May 1871 at Scandia, Kansas. We came four miles west and arrived at the

home of cousins. They had come about a year before and had a log house almost finished. This house was built so that it was on the corner of three homesteads, since each homestead owner had to live on his land.

Father had bought one man's interest in his homestead. He went to Concordia June 3, 1871 and filed his homestead papers. We lived in the big log house until the middle of July. Then a cyclone came and tore off the roof and all the logs down to the second floor. There were ten of us all told, and only one older man was hurt. All of us continued to live there until we built a small board house. Everyone lived with us until they were able to build their own homes.

There were some Indians here but they never bothered us. Then came the year for the grasshoppers. Almost everyone found it difficult to obtain food. Many walked miles to get milk for their children."

The Homestead certificate for the McCrossan farm issued March 13, 1879 is in the possession of Mrs. Bert Haney, a granddaughter of the McCrossans. The farm is now owned by a grandson, Lloyd Garman, and is located 1 mile east of Courtland in section 15 south, SW¼, east of Beaver Creek, Courtland Township.

Dan McCrossan told about the soldiers' camp which was located near the Hoyt cemetery on Highway 36. The soldiers hunted buffalo and gave the meat to the family during the long winter months to help supply food.

A trail is known to have existed west of Courtland on the ridge where the irrigation ditch heads northwest. Dugout depressions are still visible on the Freeman place where visiting soldiers would stop to make camp and protect the families who lived in this territory.

There were three children in the McCrossan family, John McCrossan, Alice McCrossan Bland, and Mary McCrossan Garman.

* * * *

The Osbornes

William Osborne was born at Rotherham, Yorkshire, England Apr. 22, 1822, and resided there until he was 21 years of age, when he went to the West Indies. He resided there three years and was an overseer of a sugar plantation, until he was stricken with yellow fever. After his convalescence he came to America, and went by water to Buffalo, N.Y. and later to Lena, Ill.

In 1857 he was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth West at Lena. To this union were born 12 children eleven of whom lived to adulthood.

In 1870, with his wife and seven children he came by covered wagon to Republic County, Kansas and took a homestead two miles north of the old townsite of White Rock. The first house was a dugout but later a frame house was built which stood until a few years ago when it burned down. The place is now owned by Fred Morlan. Uncle Billy, as he was familiarly known,

lived on this place until a few months before his deat on Dec. 7, 1905 at the age of 83.

Their eleven children all grew to become good citizens, married and established homes of their own.

All of the brothers and sisters, children of Wm. and Elizabeth Osborne lived in and around White Rock, Republic and Hardy for many years and had many reunions. Members of the second,third and fourth generations still meet on the third Sunday in September, Mrs. Alfred Osborne of Courtland is the only one left of the second generation. She and her daughter, Mrs. Arno Pyatt and her husband of Kansas City, were present for the reunion last September held at Superior.

From White Rock sketches by Ellen Morlan Warren we quote something of the difficulties of William Osborne and others in their pioneer years:

"The lack of any but the most primitive farming equipment hindered their work most seriously. Darius Rice and Mr.Osborne bought a plow in partnership. Mr. Osborne had brought a set of harrow teeth with him and with these he made a harrow out of native lumber. Others not so fortunate used brush harrows made of a crude framework of wood with brush on top and another framework of the brush to hold it in place. All the hay was cut with scythes at first. Albert Lunt was the first to own a mowing machine and so he cut hay for all the neighbors.

For the first year or two the wheat had to be cradled. S. M. Fisher had the first reaper in the country but it did not tie bundles. Thomas Warren had the first reaper that tied bundles with wire instead of twine.

The lack of a treshing machine was most keenly felt. The grain was simply laid on the ground in a circle, and the horses ridden over it. As the grain separated itself, it was shoveled to the middle of the circle, & so on until the threshing was complete. The wheat that was to be ground for bread was usually threshed with a flail in a wagon box.

Joe Osborne 8, was the cowboy for the colony and armed with a cow whip it was his duty to protect the cows from coyotes, rattlesnakes and Texas cattle which sometimes roamed in. He watched the herd from an old log house.

"Uncle Billy" retained his English accent and always had difficulty with his "hs". Any stranger who stopped at the Osborne cabin was surprised to see how many children it seemed to hold. On being asked how many children he had he always had to count, naming each one of the Eleven."

* * * *

Ed Rupert

"My grandfather's clock was too large for the shelf, so it stood ninety years on the floor."

Dean Walker has such a clock. His grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Rupert,

had it in their home for many years. Recently according to their wishes he became owner of it.

And "it was too large for the shelf." In fact, it had to have about 6 inches of moulding removed from the base so that it would fit in the Rupert home of long ago. It has a walnut case and is 7 and 3/4 feet tall. The hand decorated dial is 14 inches across, roses are painted in each corner. It has two carved rosettes and two four inch carved spirals at the top, the middle spiral is missing. There are two small glass windows on either side of the case where one may view the brass works. Mrs. Sadie Rupert Osborne says that her grandfather Rupert used to say that the clock not only told the time of day, but the days of the month, the moon phases and "the price of butter in New York."

The clock's pendulum is still attached and there are two 14 pound weights. The little nail is still inside where it had been placed to hold the key for winding. Mrs. Osborne remembers that the key looked like a Ford car crank only smaller. The name "Daniel Kole", and address,Reading, Pa. are on the face. He was probably the manufacturer.

The clock originally belonged to Dean's great, great, great grandfather Rupert. After his death it was given to his grandson, Leonard Barton Rupert. A small handwritten note pasted inside the case reads, "This clock is presented to L. Barton Rupert, Christmas, 1865, by his aunts, Rhoda Rupert and Harriet Rupert." Their nephew, Barton, was then 16 years of age. Later he started west and married Mary Risewick in Dixon,Ill. He came to Courtland in 1879, spent one year, then returned to Springfield,Mo. He came back to Ottawa county, Kansas then back to Courtland. The clock was shipped to him from Bloomsburg, Pa., about 1890. It came by train and was hauled to the farm home in a lumber wagon. Onlookers mistook the long, narrow packing case for a coffin and soon word was spread that a body was being buried at White Rock cemetery.

The Rupert farm was located 4 miles north and one west of Courtland. There were seven children. One of the children, George Rupert, says the clock was still running when he left home 50 years ago. Other living children besides George Rupert and Mrs. Osborne are Mrs. Albert Billing, Edith of Lovewell, Frank B. of Bloomsburg,Pa., and Leonard of Fullerton, Cal. Deceased are Charles, who lived in Minneapolis, Kansas, and Edwin of Courtland.

The clock is on display in the Irl Larsen building. N. Hudson Moore's Collectors' Manual states that clocks of this description were either English or American and were made about 1800.

Mrs. Osborne also has had in her possession a fife with the following story attached: This fife

was owned and used by Leonard Rupert, great-grandfather of Barton Rupert. Leonard was the son of John Phillip Rupert whose ancestors came to America from Prussia. Leonard was born October 11, 1763 and died in 1848. He served as a fifer on the shop, "Hyder Ali," under Commodore Barney in a naval engagement with the British Man-of-War, the Wasp in the Revolutionary War. Everett Pyatt, Grandson of Mrs. Osborne, now owns the fife.

* * * *

John Sothers

John Thomas Sothers and his wife Mary Wynn Sothers came to Republic County, Kansas from Illinois in 1870. Having traveled through this country, Mr. Sothers decided it showed promise and would be a good place to make a new start. Their first two children died in Illinois. They lived at Scandia in a dugout when their son Elmer Mitchell was born July 13, 1871. He was said to be the first white child born at Scandia. When he was seven weeks old they moved to the homestead 2 miles east and ½ south of Courtland in section 23. They lived in two stalls of the barn thinking they would get the rock house complete enough so they could move in before winter started but it turned cold the first part of October and that ended work on the house until spring. The snow would blow in on the beds and often Charley Wynn, Mrs. Sothers brother, and Mr. Sothers would have to get up and shake the covers so it wouldn't get on the baby. They sold their extra milk to the cheese factory located just south of the home place.

Jesse Edmund and John Wilson were born in 1880 and 1882, respectively.

The family lived on the homestead until 1896, then Elmer and his wife moved onto it and Mr. and Mrs. Sothers, Jesse and John moved to Topeka.

The old rock house was replaced by a modern farm home in 1912. The stable where the first Courtland election was held is still a part of the present barn.

Children of Elmer Sothers and wife, Clara Downing Sothers, who were married in 1894, and Gertrude Tebow of Corpus Christi, Tex.; Thelma Nelson, Las Cruces, New Mexico; Edna Place, Tucson, Ariz.,; Milliard of Courtland and Elder who lives on the home place.

Jesse was married to Enagel Tietjen in 1906. They lived awhile near Riverton, Nebr,; then moved to this vicinity until 1926 when they moved to Missouri. Their living children are Russell Sothers and Ruth Owens both living near Clinton, Missouri where their mother now resides.

John Sothers was married to Frances Eva Woods in 1905. They lived 2 miles east and three-fourths south of Courtland for several years then moved 4 east and two and one-half miles south. Their children are Wilbur of Courtland; Victor of Ft. Collins, Colo.; Mae Stephenson of Sweeny, Texas; and Doris Peterson of Yates Center, Kansas.

The homestead deed signed in 1877 by Rutherford B. Hayes is still in possession of the family.

* * * *

Joseph Weir

Joseph Alexander Weir, with his parents and a brother, came from Ireland to America. Joseph moved west to Freeport, Ill. There he married Elizabeth Stewart and they had a family of six children.

In 1882, with his son, Will, Joe Weir came to Kansas and chose for his home the land that was later to be his homestead. He returned to Kansas with his family and homesteaded the NE quarter of section 14 in the same township. The east side of the farms lay by the west side of the Republican river and extended across to an island in the middle of the river. This was called Beaver Island. It was at this point that many caravans crossed the river because of the slate bottom. The Weir family used the same crossing when the river was low to get to the island which they farmed. Deep wagon ruts are still to be seen where the pioneers found their way westward, and many Indian arrowheads have been found by the Weir family--an indication that the Indians had been there earlier.

The Weirs had all their lumber for building cut and shipped from Illinois by train. All stock and household goods came the same way as far as the railroad extended.

Of the six children, only the daughter is living, Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Moon of Council Bluffs, Ia. The others are William, Charles, H. James, Dick, and Harry. When the family came from Illinois the son, Jim, was just 13 years of age.

On Oct. 12, 1908 he married Minnie Olsen of Norway. They had a family of thirteen children, nine of whom are living. They are William and Robert, Saginaw, Mich.; Lewis, Junction City; Nathan, Belleville; Phil, Pleasanton; Allen Republic; Mrs. Gladys Robbins, Belleville; Mrs. Pauline Brown, Mrs. Irene Clark, Courtland. Two of the sons, Bill and Allen own the north quarter. Mr. Weir died in 1952 and Mrs. Weir lives in Belleville.

Andreas History, 1882, locates a small village on the northeast corner of Mrs. Weir's farm next to the river. Dr. J. Z. Scott, a well known physician in the White Rock territory in early days, was a neighbor of the Jim Weir's on the south in the same section. Members of his family visit= ed Mr. Weir at one time in his later years. It was a son, Charles S. Scott, who wrote the story of the Buffalo Trail which came from the southwest Mounds and ended at the head of Beaver Island. The story is to be found in the Kansas Historical Quarterly Vo. VIII 1901-1902.

FIRST GENERATION FAMILIES OF CIVIL WAR VETERANS

It seems to be the vogue now to idenify the living first generation families of Civil War Veterans.

Courtland, not to be outdone, has, had three veterans whose children either live here or are closly connected with our town. They are E. D. Haney, W. G. Hodge, and Henry Hoffman.

Mr. Haney's first generation are Mrs. Alice Brownlee and Mrs. Laura Stephenson, Wray, Colo., and Bert Haney. Mr. Hodge's daughter is Miss Julia Hodge and Mr. Hoffman's daughters are Mrs. Tillie Weir and Mrs. Elizabeth Russell.

Mr. Haney enlisted Aug. 20, 1863 at the age of 16 years and served for the duration of the war. He was in Co. B. 51st. Indiana volunteers. He joined the army at Chattanoga, Tenn., and was in the 1st Brigade, 3rd. Division of 4th Army Corps. He was in the Battles of Franklin and Nashville, Tenn. He helped drive Hood's men across the Tennessee River. He was present at Nashville, June 15, 1865 for the grand review of the army of the Cumberland.

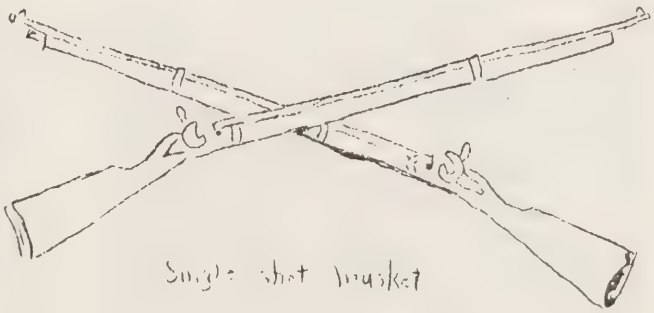
At one time during his term of service he became very ill with pneumonia and typhoid and his unit had to advance without him. A negro cared for him and helped restore him to good health again. Mr. Haney then rejoined his company which was soon ordered to Texas. He was mustered out Sept. 14, 1865, at San Antonio, Texas.

Miss Hodge has a framed record of her father's record which reads as follows:

"This certifies that William G. Hodge, late of Co. H, 22nd Iowas Infantry Volunteers, is hereby constituted a member of the 22nd. Iowa Association. This association is composed of honorably discharged members of the 22nd Iowa Infantry Volunteers, which Regiment was organized at Iowa City, mustered to U. S. Service, Sept. 9, 1862, participated in the Battles of Port Gibson, Champion Hill, Black River Bridge, Siege of Vicksburg and Jackson, Miss., Winchester, Va., Sept. 9, 1864, Fisher's Hill, Va., and Cedar Creek Va., Oct. 9, 1864. Mustered out July 25, 1865 at Savannah, Ga."

Mr. Hoffman enlisted in 1860 at the age of 22 years. He was under Capt. Chester Anderson, Co. 1 47th Regiment, Ill., Infantry.

He served at the assult of Vickburg, Miss., No. 10 Farmington, Miss., Jackson, Miss., Mechanics, Miss., Sataria, Miss., Fort Dubussey, Henderson Hill and Pleasant Hill, La. He was mustered out Oct. 11, 1864 at Springfield, Ill.



Single shot musket

Another first generation family of a Civil War veteran is that of Andrew Bettis, the last living veteran of Republic county. Mrs. Gus Samuelson is his daughter.

Andrew Jackson Marion Bettis was born in Jefferson County, Tennessee, Sept. 27, 1846. His father was Jackson Bettis. According to an interview by G. P. Ploter, formerly of Scandia, we read the following story:

Mr. Bettis was still a mere boy when Lincoln called for 3-month volunteers in 1861. That section of Tennessee where he lived was a seething cauldron of disorder and strife, aggravated first by the elction of Lincoln over three other candidates. This was then brought to white heat by the friction between loyalist and secessionist after war hostilities had started. Post offices and post-roads were abandoned; no stores were kept; farms went unattended; and churches were closed.The Union sympathizers, among whom were the Bettis family, were constantly menaced by guerilla bands that infested the region east of the Cumberland Mountains.Andrew Bettis resolved to uphold his sentiments with action so he joined a group of recruits bound for east Chattanooga for enlistment. His service began January 10, 1864, when he was 17 years old. He was assigned to light artillery, 1st Tennessee Regiment.

His first efforts to get into the Union army had proved futile. Falling in with a previous company of recruits headed for Kentucky, he traveled, on foot a distance of 25 miles, reaching the Tennessee River. Andy was carrying a packet of letters written by loyalists of his neighborhood to friends and relatives already in the ranks of the Northern army. Such messages were dangerous for the carrier. Places for lodging for the first night were left, more or less, to individual choice. Andy and another recruit sought shelter in an old blacksmith shop. Fatigued by the long day's journey, he rolled up in his blanket and went into a sound slumber on a pile of scrap iron. Toward daybreak he was aroused by the rapid beat of horses hoofs on the ground. To his amazement he found himself alone in the building. For the next two or three days he had to rely on his own ingenuity to reach his home.(In the meantime he buried the letters which he was carrying.)

Mr. Bettis' regiment was sent to Cumberland Gap.

When the war ended the regiment shipped to Nashville for mustering out. Over a week's wait was necssary before discharge papers were issued and during that time Mr. Bettis became ill from drinking foul water. He did not recover fully for several months.

In the period known as the reconstruction, Mr. Bettis and his brother Jasper, accompanied their uncle, Bart Bettis, and family on a trip to St. Joseph, Mo., where some relatives were living. Andrew and Jasper remained near St. Joseph, working as tenant farmers for a couple of seasons, and thus they took a fancy to the west.

They applied for homesteading rights of their own, and were assigned land in Washington County, Kansas. After a trip by covered wagon to the location they found the land already occupied. They directed their course toward Junction City where the land office was located, and at Clyde met up with John Sothers and a Mr. Calvin who had been out in Republic County looking up locations for homesteads. The land office was able to furnish them grants in the vicinity of Mr. Sother's homestead, about four miles west of Scandia in section 14, Courtland Township. Jasper Bettis had the N. E. ¼ of the section, now owned by the Farrell family. Andrew Bettis owned the N. W. ¼ with the exception of the Leveke home place where Art Anderson's home is located. Without going to inspect the land the brothers returned to St. Joseph for the winter. Early the next spring Jasper came out by wagon, and a little later Andrew came by rail as far as Marysville, covering the remaining distance on foot.

On Sept. 10, 1879, Mr. Bettis married Minnie S. Leveke, daughter of Ludivick L. Leveke and Minnie Hellwig, who also were early settlers of the vicinity. Mrs. Bettis' parents came from Germany, first living in Stephenson County Illinois., where she was born Dec. 1862.

All five children of the Bettis family are living. They are: Reuben Bettis, Scandia; Mrs. Fletcher Miller (Lidia May) Rocky Ford, Colo., Mrs. Gust Samuelson (Elsie Lillian) Courtland; Oliver Newton Bettis, Normon, Okla.; and Mrs. George Haser (Muriel Verna) Scandia.

Andrew Bettis and his wife retired from their homestead in 1902 and moved to Scandia.

In 1838, Mr. Bettis received the following invitation: "The government of the United States extends a cordial invitation to Andrew J. Bettis, a veteran of the war of 1861 to 1865, to attend the commemoration of the 75th anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg, June 19 to July 6, at Gettysburg, Pa."

All expenses of the veteran and one attendent were paid by the government. Medical care and hospital service were provided. It was just 75 years ago, that 88-289 Federals of the army of the Potomac, commanded by General Meade, drove back 75,000 Confederates under General Robert E. Lee. In this battle the second and last of Lee's invasion of the north was stopped. Mr. Bettis made the trip to Gettysburg and Mrs. Bettis accompanied him. A few days after their 62nd anniversary Mr. Bettis died, Sept. 13, 1941 and Mrs. Bettis survived him by only a few years.

* * * *

E. D. Haney

Upon being mustered out of the Army and his return to his home in Iowa, following his severe illness, while still among the enlisted men, he appeared to have contracted tuberculosis and he was told he must live in the open if he expected to live out his all-

otted span. So with S. P. Hodge, an old Iowa soldier, he planned to go west. He promised his girl, Alice Comstock, in two years he would send for her. They left Shueyville, Iowa, April 4, 1871 and planned to make 25 miles a day, and come to Kansas. While waiting 3 days at the Missouri River for a ferryboat to take across, they met two old comrades, Eli Gooden and Wm. Parmalee who were also on their way to homestead in Kansas.

They drove into Kansas at Markus Mill on Rose Creek, April 28, 1871 and camped the next day on the Republican River, 4 miles west of where Republic is now located. The water came up to the wagon box and one old gray mule balked in mid-stream and they were all very wet before he could be persuaded to finish fording the stream.

On the advice of Tom Lovewell they all selected adjoining claims southeast of White Rock in what was later known as Lincoln Community. When they reached Concordia two days later to file their claims, they joined the double line reaching across the street waiting for the land office to open.

On their way home they bought two teams of cattle.

Each man started building a house. The Haney house was part sod,lined on the outside with native lumber.

On June 10 with a neighbor, Mr. Haney went on his first buffalo hunt. He had bought a gun especially to hunt with before he left Iowa. South of where Smith Center is now,they found an immense herd. They made camp on Beaver Creek shortly after dinner one day and by noon the next day had all the meat they could take care of. One buffalo which Mr. Haney killed at 25 paces was such a monster that his head was brought back and later displayed in Cedar Rapids, Ia.

On their way home with the meat they drove for over half a day with buffalo all round them. When they drove into White Rock with their load of buffalo meat all the men wanted to go hunting as soon as possible and a party was arranged to leave two days later. On the second day out they saw a party of Indians coming toward them. They turned and started east with their horses on a dead run and the Indians pursuing. They threw the barrels out to lighten the load and beat the horses with the seat boards. The wagons and men reached White Rock the next day badly disheveled. Upon their shout of "Indians" men ran for their horses and the women ran screaming everywhere. It was later learned the Indians were peaceful and only wanted tobacco.

The winter of 1872 Mr. Haney went to Nemaha county to teach school. He got a school in the southeast part of the county and then took the examination in order to qualify. He taught school for a good many succeeding winters. When he went home in the spring he walked 80 miles from Waterville to White Rock township in two days and a half.

The two years since he left Iowa were completed, in the spring of 1873 he had a house built of cottonwood with real shingles, steamed and split, a dug well, a stove, chickens, two hogs, a team of horses and a young peach orchard just planted.

He was ready to send for his girl and send her money to come to Waterville where he expected to meet her. Her parents decided to come too so they all came through in a covered wagon. On the first of June 1873 a few days after the family arrived, E. D. Haney and Alice Comstock were married.

It was October before they could find time to take their honeymoon trip. They had to go to the mill so they took a good grist and several bushels of potatoes to sell. The mill at Scandia was not running so they went on to Washington, where they found that the mill was not running there either. They had to go on over on the Little Blue where Steel City is now located before they could get it ground. It must have been a very satisfactory honeymoon as Mrs. Haney often mentioned how much she had enjoyed the trip.

The homestead became theirs in 1879, other land was added to their holdings and a fine herd of Shorthorns were built up, eleven children were born to them and they prospered. Mr. Haney served as justice of the peace and president of the Old Settler' Association. His later years were spent in Courtland on the place now owned by John Smies. Of the children, Bert, lives in Courtland; Louis in Republic; Clarence in Phoenix, Ariz.,; John in Amery, Wis.; Alice Brownlee and Laura Stephenson in Wray, Colorado.

* * * *

Sebastian Joerg of a Civil War 1st Generation family was born in 1842. He was a member of the Union Army enlisting in Co.E 13th Kansas Infantry and served during the duration of the Civil War. He enlisted at Marysville, Kansas. Three of his living family are Mathias Joerg of Courtland, J. B. Joerg of Formoso and W. F. Joerg of Cerced, Calif.

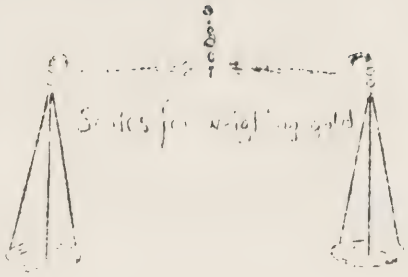
* * * *

Two more families, locally, are numbered among the 1st generation of Civil War veterans. They are the Andrew Jackson Campbell and John Andrew Kier families.

Andrew Jackson Campbell was a volunteer from Ill. He was very young and not quite tall enough. In order to be accepted he stuffed cotton in his boots to make him appear taller. He served as drummer boy.

Two of his family are living, Mrs. Jake Kier, Courtland and Mrs. Orval Brunnemer, Jewell City.

John Andrew Kier was born in 1835. He was a member of the 150th Volunteer Infantry from Ohio. At the time he enlisted, he was married and had 2 children. He was mustered out in 1865. Jake and Frank Kier are his two living children.



SWEDISH-AMERICAN STATE BANK

The Swedish American State Bank was organized and opened for business March 13th, 1913 on the corner in Courtland and in the building where it is now located. It has served the Banking needs of this community for a period of 48 years.

The Bank Stock was all bought by men in the Community and all thru the years it has remained in the hands of local men. Thru years of drought and crop failure and thru prosperous years this Bank has always been an integral part of the community and has been loyally supported by the people of the community.

H. C. Rubert was the Cashier and Managing Officer from March 13th, 1913 to July 22nd, 1922. He was succeeded by C. C. Green, who became Cashier from July 22nd, 1922 to January, 1953 at which time he became the President of the Bank and is President at the present time.

L. R. Moore came to the Bank in 1921 and has served as Bookkeeper, Ass't Cashier and Cashier and is the Executive Vice-President at the present time.

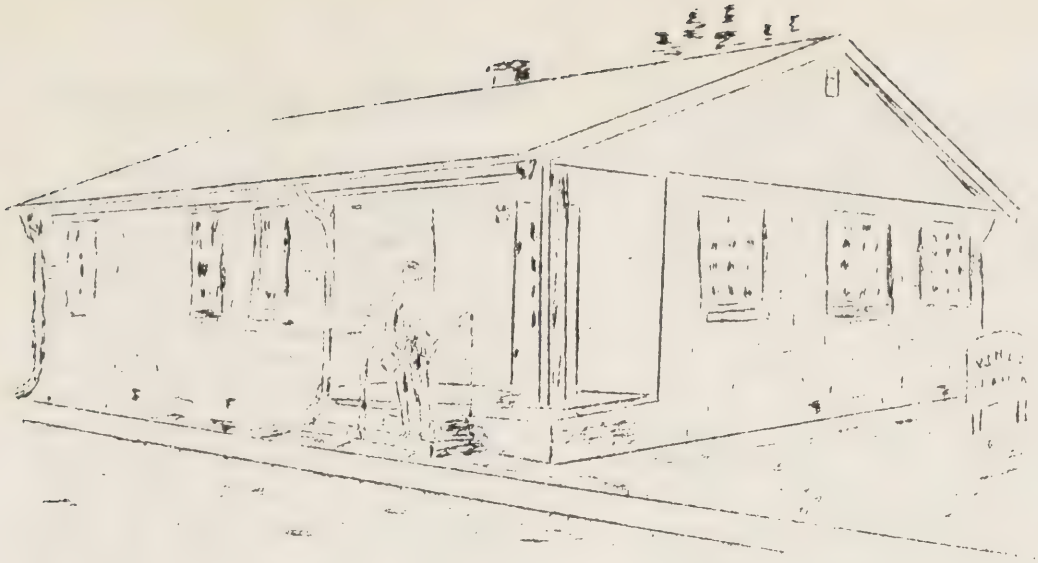
H. E. Johnson joined the Bank Force August, 1947 as Bookkeeper and has been Ass't Cashier for a number of years and is the Cashier at the present time.

During all of the time that the Bank has been in the Courtland Community several men have given of thier time and money to help make it a strong institution. Among these men are E. M. Sothers, Lars Larsen, A. W. Walter, J. N. Marty, G. A. Dickerhoof, John L. Johnson, William Freeburg, A. R. Anderson, J.W. Sotheers,and John A. Erickson.Two of these men, A. W. Walter and J. N. Marty were among the original stockholders and are still on the Board of Directors of the Bank.

Mrs. C. C. Green has been an Ass't Cashier of the Bank for many years and has helped much also in the Insurance Department of the Bank.

The Bank has always been for those things that were for the best interests of the community, among them being hard surface streets, an excellent school system and the conservation and utilization of our soil and water resources which has brought to realization one of the largest irrigation districts in the State with its headquarters in Courtland.

--C. C. Green



KANSAS BOSTWICK IRRIGATION DISTRICT

The Kansas Bostwick Irrigation District area lies within a northwest-southeasterly direction from the Nebraska-Kansas line southwest of Superior, Nebraska to the vicinity of Kackley, Kansas and ranging generally 10 to 15 miles in width east and west.

The District headquarters, including office, shop and storage buildings are located in Courtland, and have been occupied by the District since April of 1958.

The District's irrigation water is supplied from Harlan County Reservoir in Nebraska and the Lovewell Reservoir near Lovewell, Kan.

Lands in the northern part of the district area received the first irrigation water in 1955 and more land was irrigated each year until 1961 when all scheduled construction was completed, providing irrigation service to approximately 37,000 acres.

The Articles of Incorporation of the District were filed with the Secretary of State on Oct. 26, 1948.

Directors at the present time are John Ayers, President; Dewayne Lindberg, Secretary; and Kenneth Tuley, Treasurer. Albert Billings, Frank Garman, Ward Douglas and Kenneth Killen also have served the District as directors. Mr. C. C. Green and Dr. E. Porter Ahrens also have been especially active supporters of the District during its organization and growth.

The District personnel has grown from 4 employees to a present complement of 17.

--Orvin Marquardt

COURTLAND FIRE DEPARTMENT

We do not know the time when the Fire Department was first established. Courtland was incorporated in 1892 and no doubt fire protection was soon provided. The fire hose was rolled on two reels mounted on wheels and these were pulled to the fire by man power. In 1917 one chemical fire engine, a pump with gas engine on the truck, and 150 feet of new hose were added to the quipment. In the late twenties a Buick car which had been in an accident was purchased, the motor being used for a fire truck which is still in use and serviceable.

Then in 1951 bonds were voted for the purchase of a Fire Truck and added equipment such as hose, chemicals etc. They also voted to remodel the building to provide a suitable place for a fire station. This is the Fire Station now located on Main Street

In prior years the equipment had been located in a building south of L. E. Garman & Son Implement, and belonging to Frans Elmborg. Later for many years the building south across the street from the Cozy Hotel housed the fire equipment.

In 1953 a portable Resuscitator was purchased for the department by the people of the community, thus making an added service available through the Fire Department.

Information comes to us that John McCrossan was probably the first Fire Chief. Later Charlie Caldwell became Fire Chief, then Archie, then Dewayne Marty who was Fire Chief from 1923 until the time of his death in 1956. Present Chief, Geo. M. Chase, Ass't Fire Chief L. G. Nystrom, Secretary Treas. Edgar Lindblad.

Present members are: Geo. M. Chase, L. G. Nystrom, Lee Neil, Edgar Lindblad, Reed Macy, Norman Hoard, Floyd Peterson, John J. Smies, Wm. Free, Elson Landis, Ralph Sothers, Ed Flick, Orvin Marquardt, and Russell Nelson.

A. E. Haney, D. H. Marty, Lee Neil, Wm. Free and Edgar Lindblad have received awards for continuous service from the League of Kansas Municipalities. Also various members have from time to time attended State Fire Schools.

The Fire Department has to meet certain standards for the department in accordance with the Kansas State Fire Inspection Bureau who inspect the department regularly and issue recommendations to meet these standards.

--Edgar Lindblad

COURTLAND COMMUNITY CLUB

The Community Club is an organization made up of the busness men, farmers, and residents of Courtland that are interested in Community Development. The present membership of the club is 52.

The annual projects which are sponsored by the Community Club are the following:

Athletic Banquet
School Patrol Skating Party
Representative to Boy's State
Childrens Halloween Party
Christmas Decorations for Main Street
Christmas Treats for the Children
Boy Scouts
Industril Development

One of the outstanding projects sponsored by the Club was obtaining the site for the facilities of the Kansas Bostwick Irrigation District.

The present officers are:

Arthur Ferguson----------President
Orville Nondorf----------Vice President
Chester Garman----------Secretary-Treasurer

--Chester Garman

* * * * * *

LADIES CLUBS

The Priscilla Club, one of the oldest clubs, celebrated its 50th anniversary this year. Mrs. Joe Lundblade is the only continuous member.

The Needlecraft was organized soon after. It consisted of the younger women of the town.

The Hook and Needle; Welcome-In-Circle, Homemakers, and Triple T's were the next ones to be organized. More recent clubs are: Town and Country, Chit-Chat, Birthday Club, and H. D. U. units.

A. F. & A. M. Lodge

A brief history of Courtland Lodge #211 A. F. & A. M. compiled from old records.

A letter of dispensation was granted on May 20, 1946 by Grand Master Samuel G. Wiles. The dispensation expired January 15, 1947, and Courtland Lodge #211 A. F. & A. M. received its Charter on February 12, 1947.

The officers were:

B. B. Bruner----------Worshipful Master
W. R. Douglas----------Senior Warden
Gene Spitler----------Junior Warden
Lawrence Nystrom----------Treasurer
F. G. Kier----------Secretary
Robert McIntosh----------Senior Deacon
Raymond Fordham----------Junior Deacon
Lewis R. Moore----------Senior Steward
A. F. Engwall----------Junior Steward
M. D. McComas----------Tyler

Courtland Lodge #211 has maintained a steady growth and has a present membership of 53.

1961 officers are:

Reed Macy----------Worshipful Master
John J. Smies----------Senior Warden
William E. Smies----------Junior Warden
L. G. Nystrom----------Treasurer
George M. Chase----------Secretary
Paul Freeman----------Senior Deacon
Warren Wallin----------Junior Deacon
Walter F. Powers----------Senior Steward
Orville Nondorf----------Junior Steward
Delbert Aspergren----------Tyler

--Reed Macy

BOY SCOUTS

Troop 236 was charted in under the sponsorship of the Courtland Community Club 1951. Instrumental in creating interest and developing a feeling of need for Scouting program was Tommy Davis, young pastor of the Christian Church.

Much credit goes to Jed Ramsey, the first scoutmaster, Geo. Chase and Robert Anderson first assistant scoutmaster, also Raymond Stewart has had a great interest in the Scouting program.

The present troop 236 members are:

Kent Chase	Terry Dicke	Greg Johnson
Larry Swearingen	Burton Nondorf	Eugene Humphrey
Gary Veach	Eugene Stener	Stanley Veach
Gary Nelson	Steve Stewart	Ronald Allen
Millard Landis	Gene McIntosh	Eddie Samuelson
Dwight Ferguson	Mike Johnson	Robert Balch
Larry Stewart	William Arnold	

Arthur Ferguson, Scoutmaster

Elmer Dicke and Paul Humphrey, Assistants.

Orvin Marquardt, Institutional Rep.
George Chase, Committee Chairman
Glenn Swearingen, Com. Mem.
Herbert Johnson, Com. Mem.
Chester Nelson, Com. Mem.

Glenn Veach, Com. Mem.
Elmer F. Johnson, Com. Mem.
Rudolf Stener, Com. Mem.

--Art Ferguson

CUB SCOUTS

Troop 236 of the Cub Scouts was organized April 1, 1951 under the sponsorship of the Courtland Community Club. Mr. Lawrence Nystrom was Cubmaster the first year with Edgar Lindblad as assistant Cubmaster. Mrs. Lindblad and Mrs. Nystrom were the first Den Mothers.

The present members are:

Lyle Anderson	Eddie Johnson
Lonnie Arnold	Kenneth Risewick
Dwight Garman	Howard Spitler
Robert Haskins	Ronald Ullom
Stanley Humphrey	Dennis Wallin

Bruce Cleveland, Cubmaster

Bill Wilson, Assistant

Den Mothers:
Mrs. Eldon Ullom
Mrs. Harold Anderson

Mrs. Theo Garman
Mrs. Floyd Risewick
Mrs. Paul Humphrey

Institutional Rep., Orvin Marquardt
Chairman, Harold Anderson
Committee Members: Eldon Ullom, William Arnold, and Gene Haskins.

--Bruce Cleveland

Business of early days are mentioned in many of the articles herein. Below are listed present day business in Courtland.

American Communications Co.----------1951 - 61
Blue Moon Recreation Parlor----------1961 - 61
Boettcher Supply - Vernon Woods----------1960 - 61
Chase Service----------1950 - 61
Courtland Journal----------1915 - 61
Courtland Skating Rink----------1928 - 61
Dicke Market & Locker----------1949 - 61
Dr. M. D. McComas----------1914 - 61
Dr. V. C. Hurtig----------1926 - 61
Engwall Motor----------1933 - 61
Farmers Union Grain----------1914 - 61
Farmers Union Oil----------1961 - 61
Flick Concrete & Construction----------1960 - 61
Foster Lumber Co.----------1887 - 61
Francis, Cecil-Masonry----------1958 - 61
Garman & Son----------1944 - 61
Heidricks Recreation Parlor----------1947 - 61
Irene's Beauty Shop----------1960 - 61
Kansas Bostwick Irrigation Office----------1957 - 61
Larson, Irl-Novelties & Supplies----------1959 - 61
Maher Grain & Feed----------1954 - 61
Marty Blacksmith Shop----------1955 - 60
McIntosh Barber Shop----------1934 - 61
Mid-Central Egg Products----------1959 - 61
Nondorf Grocery----------1951 - 61
Norman's Service----------1954 - 61
Oliver's Supply----------1946 - 61
Paul's Produce----------1950 - 61
Peterson Repair----------1955 - 61
Postoffice-Mrs. Helen Erickson Postmaster------1948 - 61
Renken Variety----------1957 - 61
Rock Island Railroad----------1887 - 61
Rose's Cafe----------1959 - 61
Santa Fe Railroad----------1887 - 61
Sothers Farm Supply----------1959 - 61
Stener Hardware----------1902 - 61
Swedish American State Bank----------1913 - 61
Tibbetts Bros.----------1949 - 61
Walker, Dean-Carpentery & Bldg.----------1960 - 61
Western Light & Telephone----------1914 - 61

Aug. 4, 1961

CENTENNIAL COMMITTEE

Chairman----------Mrs. W. R. Sothers

Vice Chairman----------Lloyd Garman

Sectretary----------Mrs. Orville Nondorf

Treasurer----------Mrs. Elmer Dicke

Historical----------Mrs. Gay McMullen
Mrs. Anona Blackburn

Finance----------Lloyd Garman, Ralph Sothers
Warren Wallin, H. E. Johnson and C.E.Freeman

Entertainment----------Geo. Chase, C. Elmer
Johnson, Paul Freeman, Mrs. Dean Walker, Ray Spitler

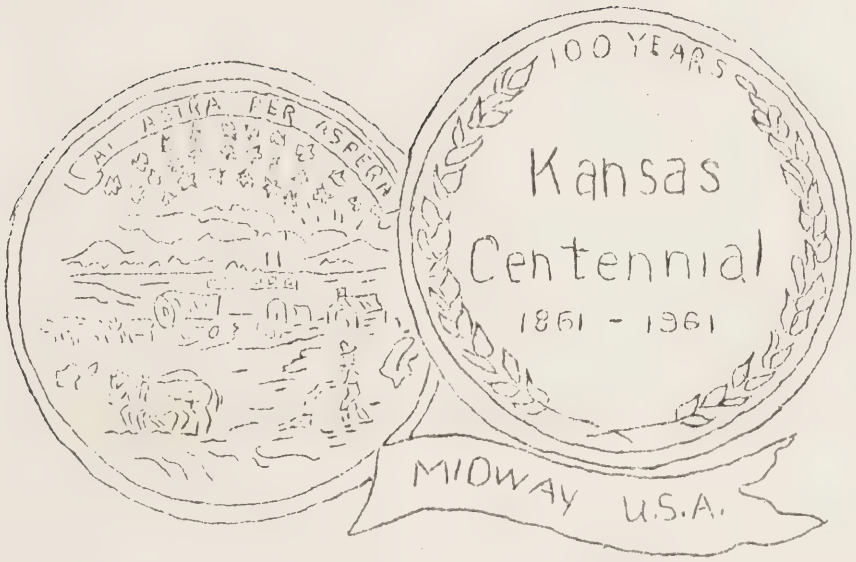
Agriculture----------Kansas Bostwick Irrig.
District, Dewayne Lindberg, Orvin Marquardt
Pat Smythe, County Agent, Kansas State University Extension Service.

Antique----------Claude Henrikson, Bert
Haney, Alma Olson

Parade----------John Blackburn
Dean Walker

Building----------Mr. and Mrs. Irl Larsen

KANSAS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Kansas
Centennial
1861 - 1961
MIDWAY U.S.A.

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